THE LITERARY DIGEST
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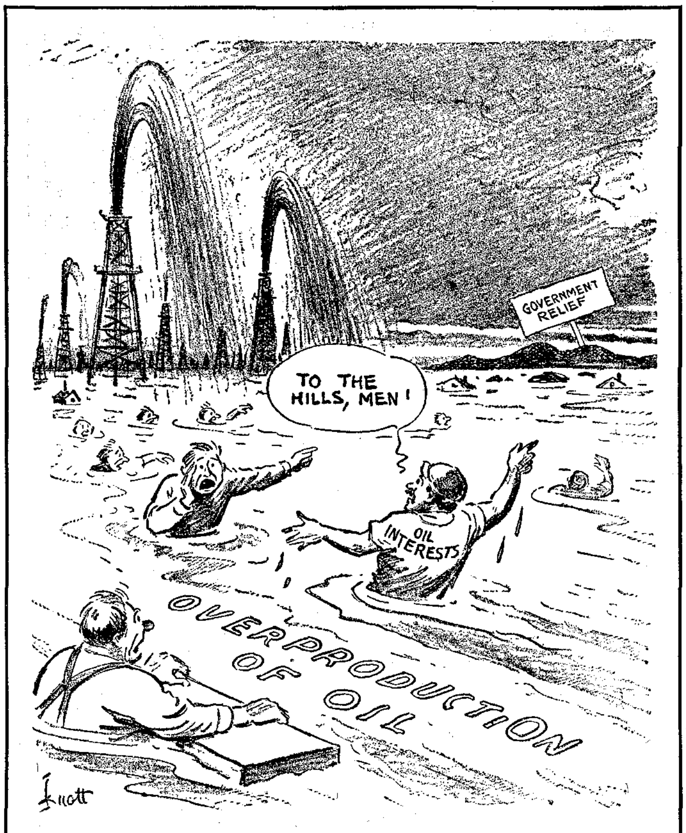
TOPICS OF THE DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

OIL'S "FLOOD CONTROL" PROBLEM

DESPITE THE STARTLING WARNING of the Oil Conservation Board last September that the known fields of the United States held only oil enough to supply our needs for six years, the petroleum producers, we are told, are engaged in an "orgy of overproduction" that is sinking prices below the cost of production and wasting a national resource "which, with the single exception of foodstuffs, is the most vital of the necessaries in this industrialized age." Overproduction of crude oil, says the President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, "has recurred this year in a form so malignant as to seem to be without precedent in all past history." To meet this crisis, leaders of the industry have urged temporary restriction of drilling and have appealed to Washington for help and counsel. It has been tentatively suggested that certain clauses of the anti-trust laws should not be invoked to prevent the oil companies from agreeing on concerted action to restrict production. In the new Seminole field, in Oklahoma, where spectacular gushers have recently increased the daily output by some 350,000 barrels, Mr. Ray H. Collins has been appointed umpire in charge of curtailment, and his job is referred to editorially as another business "dictatorship."

Here is a serious situation involving two distinct problems, commentators point out—the curbing of wasteful exploitation of our oil deposits, and the averting of disaster from the second largest industry in the United States. As the Louisville *Courier-Journal* remarks, "a total investment of about $10,000,000,000 is affected by the chaotic conditions in the petroleum field." During the first week in May the country's daily average output of oil reached a new peak of more than 2,500,000 barrels, notes the New York *World*, which informs us further that "prices have been cut six times in as many months, and they are now said to be below the average cost of production." "Those with crude oil to sell are on the edge of financial disaster," says the Boston *Globe*, which adds: "The trouble is that if a producer shuts down, much of his overhead expense continues with nothing coming in, and if he operates when the price is not sufficient to pay expenses, he is on the way to bankruptcy." "No important industry can long continue in a state where many of its representatives are carrying on their business at a loss without affecting, to some extent at least, business conditions as a whole," remarks the New York *Herald Tribune;* and it goes on to say:



ANOTHER FLOOD

—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

"The prodigal output of oil at the present time is the result of the opening up of new gusher fields in Oklahoma, Texas, and California, and has been possible only through a great accompanying waste of gas. It is maintained by competent oil experts that this production, so ruinous to the industry, would have been impossible had the legislative recommendations of the Federal Oil Conservation Board been followed out. These proposals have the approval of the oil industry itself as exprest by the American Petroleum Institute, a committee of which has recommended the enactment of uniform state laws embodying the suggestions of the Federal board. Such a measure has even been introduced in the Legislature of the State of Oklahoma, but has thus far failed of passage.

"The difficulties from which the oil industry is suffering are for the most part traceable to the evil of intensive and destructive competition. Like agriculture, the working of the law of supply and demand are all but uncontrollable in oil producing. Almost any one can go into it and any one, by a lucky strike, may exert an influence on the industry of far-reaching proportions. When a new and productive area is discovered, there is a rush to exploit it and drain off the oil before some one else gets it. The result is that the condition is precipitated which we find to-day, with millions of barrels of oil in storage that never should have been taken out of the ground.

"No one, not even the ultimate consumer, benefits from such a program as this. The industry is bearing a burden estimated to-day at $130,000,000 a year for carrying these surplus stocks, and the consumer necessarily pays his proportion of this bill every time he buys a gallon of gasoline."

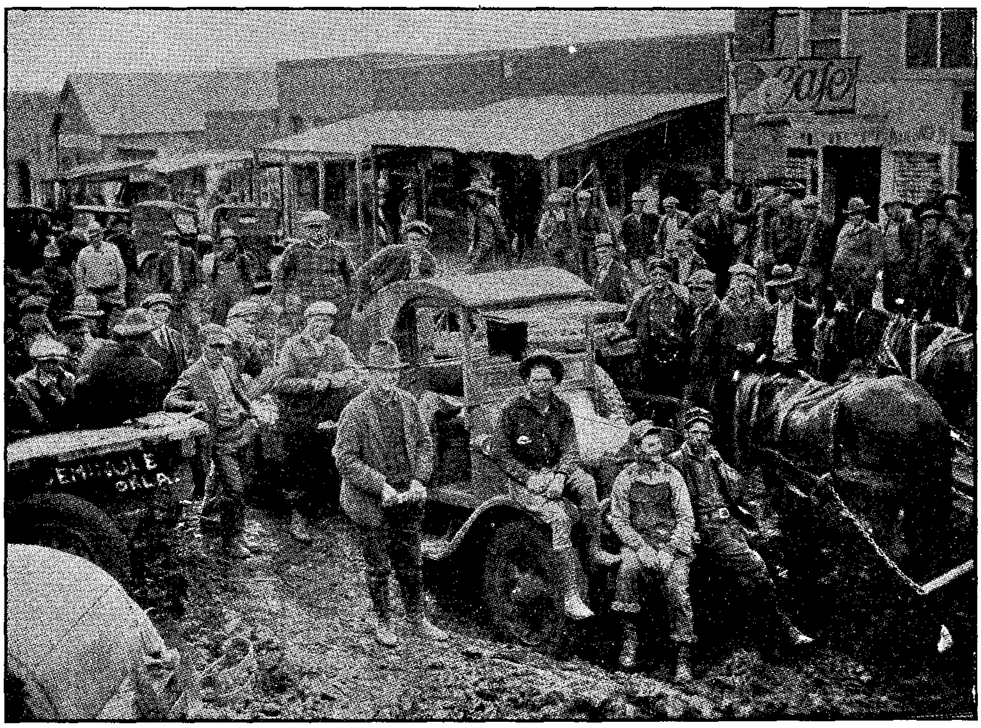
In the oil-producing State of Texas, the Houston *Post-Dispatch* discusses the problem broadly as follows:

"Overproduction of crude oil in the United States is causing serious concern to major petroleum companies and to the Federal

Oil Conservation Board, which has for its chief purpose the conservation of this great natural resource.

"For some time leading members of the oil industry have been discussing plans to regulate drilling activities with a view to avoiding serious overproduction and waste.

"The idea of unit operation has been advanced as one possible solution. Under this arrangement the companies holding leases in any given producing area would pool their interests and engage in a common drilling program, sharing profits in proportion to the amount of their holdings.



By courtesy of *The Lamp*, (New York)

SEMINOLE'S "MAIN STREET"

Two years ago, the Seminole field in Oklahoma was unknown, and now it is producing 14 per cent. of the country's oil, its average daily output being 350,000 barrels.

"The plan involves several difficulties, but if some method of overcoming them could be devised it would mark a great forward step from the standpoint of oil conservation.

"Countless millions of dollars have been wasted in Texas oil-fields alone through the strenuous rush for production, with each company seeking to tap pay formations in advance of its neighbors. Many fields have been damaged or ruined through careless and hasty drilling operations. Often a large number of wells have been drilled where fewer wells would have produced a greater total of oil.

"The problem of overproduction in the oil-fields of America is similar in some ways to the problem of farm surpluses. Government control over drilling operations is open to many objections, theoretically and practical, just as Federal responsibility for crop surpluses is a leap from the frying-pan into the fire.

"The logical answer to both problems is the same: namely, legislation which will permit both classes of producers to regulate their own output. In the case of the oil companies, however, a difficulty is encountered that does not apply to the farmers. Sincere and sanely conceived efforts of the oil industry to conserve the nation's petroleum resources against waste would be branded by many persons as attempted monopoly and a violation of anti-trust laws.

"Yet the conservation of American oil resources is one of the most important ends in the entire field of conservation effort. And every well-informed person must realize the truth of the oil-man's axiom that the cheapest oil reservoir ever devised is nature's reservoir in the ground.

"Every big industry nowadays is seeking to avoid extreme price fluctuations in raw materials and finished products. These fluctuations mean added cost of production, on the average, and added cost of manufacture and distribution. In other words, they mean added cost to the consumer. The public as well as the oil industry would reap direct benefits from any successful attempt to regulate oil production in line with the consumption demand. On top of this direct saving there is the larger goal of conserving petroleum resources against future needs in war-time and in the normal activities of peace."

Spokesmen for the oil industry who seek relief from Washington, says the New York *World*, "argue that if the Government cooperates with farmers in checking overproduction, it should be equally considerate of the plight of the oil industry," which is desperately in need of stabilization. Says *The Lamp*, a magazine published by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey:

"As compared with the brief periods of flush production of the past which have been terminated by low prices, the industry faces to-day an era of overproduction that promises to be of extended duration. Low prices are still the effective remedy, but the existence of a crude price below cost over a long period would bring disaster to many in the industry. The conception of a crude situation of relative sufficiency is based not alone upon the uninterrupted activity of drilling operations with increasing production of crude, and the fact that the crude now above ground and to be produced represents, by reason of improved refining methods, a substantially greater yield of gasoline than ever before, but also upon the existence of known, but as yet undeveloped, reserves of crude. Never in its history has the industry possest in addition to the huge stocks above ground undeveloped known reserves of such magnitude, and the existence of these reserves gives to the present period its certainty of extended duration."

A danger exists, the New York *Journal of Commerce* warns us, that "the public may be led to think that the present emergency in the oil industry is due to merely temporary and localized causes," whereas in reality "the problem is one that far transcends the requirements of any transient maladjustment of supply to demand." "The Federal Government and the individual States acting together can and must devise a solution of the petroleum problem that will look beyond the needs of to-day," declares this paper.

But the solution, many editors point out, is not easy to find. "Anti-trust laws are an obstacle to pooling or restricting production, and very little can be done by the Federal Oil Board in a concrete way in the absence of new legislation," notes *The Wall Street Journal*. The present overproduction is undoubtedly bad, admits the New York *Evening World*, "but the people's government is not expected to use its power to reduce production merely for the purpose of increasing the profits of the big producers." And in the Newark *Evening News* we read:

"The appeal of the Standard Oil and other companies that the Government intervene to prevent overproduction is as natural as has been the appeal of the farmers for assistance to help them to obtain a fair return for their products. The parallel between the efforts of these two great industries is not exact. Oil, unlike wheat, can not be grown. Taking oil out of the ground when it is not needed constitutes a waste of resources.

"But if the oil companies' proposal for government interference to permit them to regulate the output and prevent competition by 'wildcatters' is granted, a dangerous precedent will be established. The next move might be to obtain price control and make competition impossible in developing new fields when needed. The possibilities of eliminating independent operators, and confining the future industry to the great combinations would be large. The big oil combines have been notoriously opposed to governmental regulation in the past. At the present moment they are feeling as never before the competition of outsiders, resulting in cutting of prices, which they feel should be maintained in the interest of sound economics.

"The wastage of gas and oil by the development of new fields ought to be checked, but the control ought to come from within the industry. Government intervention should be used only as a last resort."

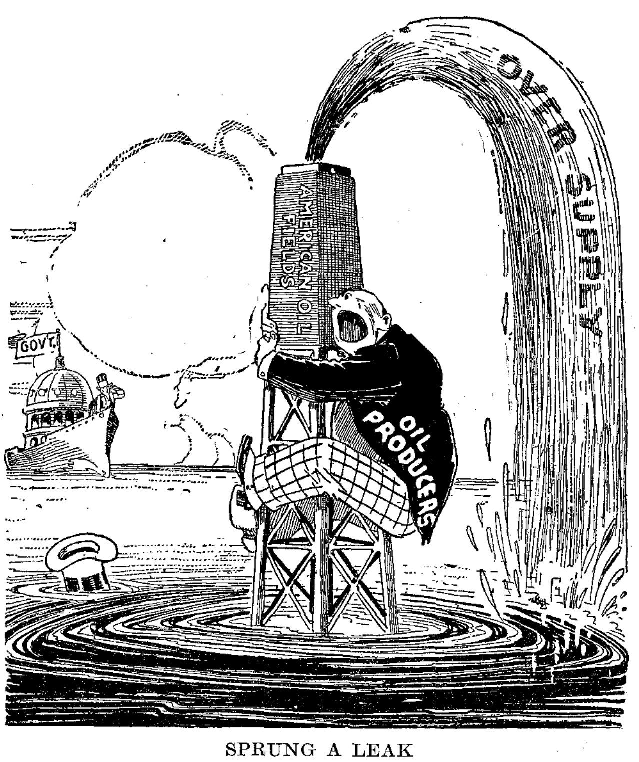
Why should the Government interfere in behalf of the oil interests to keep up the price of gasoline to consumers? asks the Columbus *Ohio State Journal*. As the Providence *Journal* remarks:

"Even if the Administration were desirous of taking official action other than by way of recommendation, its denunciation—through the Department of Commerce—of the British Government's control of the production of raw rubber would be undoubtedly called to its attention by critics. Secretary Hoover has repeatedly criticized the arbitrary control exercised by the British Government over its rubber-producing industry. And Dr. Julius Klein, Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in Secretary Hoover's Department, in an address on 'The Problem of Our Raw-Material Supplies,' delivered in April, 1926, said: 'It is a notable fact that never in its history—save during war-time emergencies—has the United States sought to control production or fix prices of any commodities by official regulation.'"

"The Government can advise and assist in the conservation of oil for national purposes, but the producers of oil must solve their own problem of supply and marketing," declares the Washington *Post*. And in the Boston *Christian Science Monitor* we read:

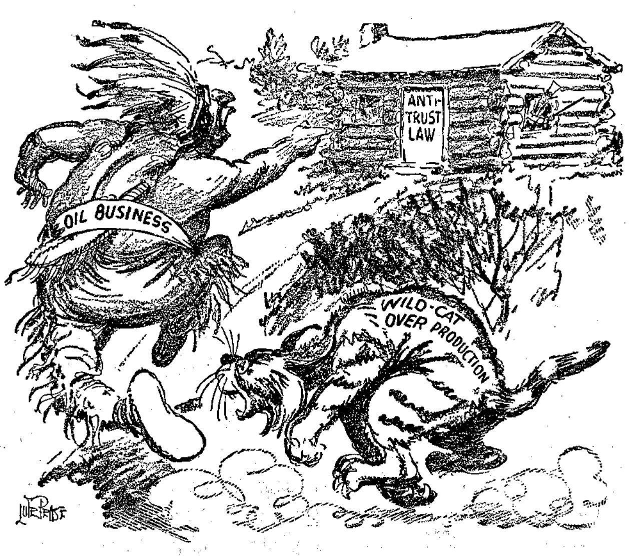
"Except as it is found possible to justify the proposed restriction of production in the petroleum fields of the United States as a method or means of nation-wide conservation, it is doubtful if the action taken in the Oklahoma fields, apparently with the tacit approval of the Secretary of the Interior, will be sanctioned by the public generally, or by those charged with the responsibility of enforcing Federal anti-trust laws.

"Independent oil producers and so-called 'wildcatters' in the petroleum fields do not look complacently upon what they declare to be an effort of the larger oil concerns to control the flow of wells and, incidentally, the price of petroleum products. It is the 'wildcat' developer who has made it difficult for the large companies to monopolize the petroleum producing and distributing industry."



SPRUNG A LEAK

—Doyle in the Philadelphia *Record*.



"OPEN DOOR! OPEN DOOR!"

—Pease in the Newark *News*.

In an editorial headed "Another Panacea Blows Up," the Baltimore *Evening Sun* points out that the present overproduction of oil and the consequent speedier exhaustion of the supply are due to competition, the very thing the Government sought by the anti-trust laws to foster. The chaos now reigning in the oil industry may open a way for the return of the trust, which, born in this country and later exiled as a menace alike to the independent business man and the consumer, is now flourishing mightily in Europe, remarks the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*, which continues:

"The trusts—Roosevelt's 'powerful combinations in restraint of trade'—were presumed to have violated all moral laws when they sought to prevent ruinous competition in their special fields. But it is beginning to appear that there are kinds of competition which may well be checked in the interest of the trader and for the sake of national efficiency.

"The trust in its earlier and wilder years was a little like the lion cub that an adventurous person here or there likes to have as a pet about the house. It had a tendency when it grew strong to devour the people who fostered it. But there are signs here and there to show that a great many of them quickly got over the taste for blood and were able to be gentle enough and enormously helpful.

"The trust was born in this country and violently exiled, and now it has become the rage and fashion in Europe. The new European trusts organized since the war are greater and more far-reaching than any ever contemplated in the United States. Old World peoples and Old World statesmen are looking to them for increased economic power, increased efficiency, and increased wealth.

"Meanwhile, it is diverting to see the United States frustrated in what amounts to a national emergency by rigorous laws which it passed to exile its own offspring forever."

The American oil industry must regulate itself or be regulated by the Government, declares Mr. Hearst's New York *American*, which sums up its views of the problem and the solution as follows:

"President Coolidge's Oil Conservation Board is working with the oil industry, trying to find a way to prevent taking oil out of the ground faster than it is needed.

"The remedy is for the Federal Government to modify laws which now seem to compel the numerous rival owners of an oil pool to pump it out as fast as they can. They should be allowed to combine and extract the oil no faster than it is required.

"Of course, this implies Federal regulation of oil prices, to prevent extortion. Sensible oil men know this, and are willing to accept it instead of the ruin that threatens them if the present system continues.

"If the oil industry were not ready to accept regulation, it would have to be compelled to accept it in the national interest."

GERMANY'S STOCK BUBBLE BURSTS

FRIDAY, THE THIRTEENTH, dawned as a true "Black Friday" in the German capital and brought the worst crash on the Berlin Stock Exchange since the outbreak of the World War. All the correspondents like to compare it to the famous "Black Friday" in Wall Street in 1869. Somebody had to be blamed, and voices were at once raised in Berlin accusing the American, S. Parker Gilbert, administrator of the Dawes plan, for sending more money out of the country than could be endured by the financial structure. A prompt denial to this comes from our own press, and in Wall Street the Berlin panic is universally ascribed to a vastly overextended bull market for stocks. As the Philadelphia *Record* remarks, after people keep on for months buying securities on credit for very much more than they are worth, the time comes when the banks call their loans, a wave of selling ensues, and down goes the market—"the process has been seen in other countries, even in the United States." But in the meantime German speculators and investors are "stunned and groggy," as one Berlin correspondent puts it; they have been paying out nearly a hundred million dollars in margin losses alone, and bankers and business men have been taking precautions to keep the panic from spreading generally throughout business and industry. In Berlin financial circles, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, President of the Reichsbank, is being hotly criticized for prevailing upon the banks to cut down the funds available for speculation, thereby precipitating the crash. Some call him a self-made 'dictator of the banks and the Boerse," and say that his program of loan restriction "is nothing less than an attempt to throttle the country's Boerse for the benefit of the currency."

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BLAMED IN GERMANY FOR THE STOCK-MARKET CRASH

At the left, President Schacht of the Reichsbank, who is criticized for cutting down bank funds available for speculation; and at the right, S. Parker Gilbert, American Dawes plan administrator, who is attacked for sending so much money out of Germany to pay reparations. But financial authorities consider the panic the result of overspeculation in stocks.

But an unnamed German financial authority quoted in the New York *Herald Tribune* is less impatient with the Schacht anti-speculation policy, believing that "the one outstanding bad feature of the present German commercial position has now been removed." He thinks that with the bottom taken out of the speculative market, money will be freed for productive industrial purposes. Overspeculation is the sole cause of the Berlin panic, in the opinion of Wall Street authorities, whose views are summarized by a New York *Times* market commentator:

"Recent averages compiled by German banks or newspapers have indicated that prices of active shares had advanced 250 per cent. since the beginning of 1926, following a decline of about 40 per cent. in 1925. The advance, it was explained, was in no respect based on abnormal expansion of the currency, but on the inflow of foreign capital as a result of Germany's enormously large borrowings abroad, which had caused so unexpectedly rapid a decline in money rates that the Berlin bank rate was cut from 9 per cent. in January, 1926, to 5 per cent., last January."

A similar explanation is vouchsafed by Edgar Ansel Mowrer in one of his radio dispatches to the Chicago *Daily News*:

"The stock drains really started immediately after the incredible boom of May 4, when stocks reached a point in many cases three times as high as in December, 1925, since which date they have been climbing steadily, out of all proportion to the industrial recovery. Many persons became accustomed to living on their profits from stock increases. Dividends had become a mere detail.

"On the basis of May 4, quotations of the great chemical and dye trust stocks were on a 3½ per cent. dividend basis, those of the electrical concerns between 3½ and 4 per cent., the banks and steel trust under 4 per cent., and the shipping companies about 4 per cent. Certain companies which gave no dividend were quoted 'nearly 50 per cent. over par.'"

"That the spurious bull market has been ended for good is the opinion of financial experts, in Berlin," reports a New York *Times* correspondent, who adds:

"Speculators had drained no less than 800,000,000 marks from Berlin banks alone for contingent advances, it is learned. It was this withdrawal of money which was creating the shortage and preventing industry and agriculture from obtaining money at low rates.

"The general fall on the Exchange was from 40 to 50 points. Some special stocks dropt 100 or more points."

While, of course, anything may happen from day to day, it is noteworthy that there was a partial upward reaction the week after the crash, and the momentum of the climb seemed to have been checked.

The most conspicuous German voice blaming Mr. Gilbert for the responsibility for the panic is that of an evening newspaper, the *Acht Uhr Abendblatt*. It claims that in transferring more than 108,000,000 German marks to the reparations account during April, he drew too heavily on the available money supply. As a Berlin correspondent of the New York *World* explains:

"The connection between German stock speculation and the Reichsbank's foreign currency reserve, according to many persons, is that many German speculators operated on short-time foreign loans which had to be repaid in foreign currency, and that the demand thus made on the Reichsbank's foreign currency holdings was too great when imposed upon the strain of Dawes transfer payments."

"Of course," comments the Philadelphia *Record*, "a Berlin paper attributes the collapse of the stock boom to the action of Mr. Gilbert in demanding payment of reparations in foreign instead of German money":

"Whatever happens to Germany is charged on somebody else. But if this stock boom has been going on for nearly a year, and the German industrial leaders have repeatedly warned against excessive optimism, and if the immediate occasion for 'Black Friday' was that the Reichsbank has called loans because its cash was depleted and has required the other banks to contract their credits for the purpose of checking the rampant speculation, we may acquit the Dawes plan and its American agent of culpability and charge a bull market with the sort of thing that such a bull market is pretty certain to do after a while. Prices can't go up always, and when they stop rising they fall, and the higher they have gone the more heavily they fall. Germans are not going to get their payments under the Dawes plan reduced because they have been buying securities on credit at much more than their correct value, and have to sell at a sacrifice when the banks call their loans. The process has been seen in other countries, even in the United States."

CALIFORNIA'S ANTI-RED LAW UPHELD

ANITA WHITNEY MUST GO TO PRISON—unless an unasked and unwanted pardon should come her way—for the Supreme Court of the United States has at last upheld the constitutionality of the law under which this gentle-born, mild-mannered, philanthropic spinster was first convicted in 1920 for an offense committed in 1919. In California, satisfaction that the Syndicalist law has been upheld, and the State thus kept safe from the advocates of revolutionary violence, is mingled with hope that somehow executive clemency will keep the most conspicuous offender of the law from ever serving her one-to-fourteen-year sentence. Outside of California, one section of the press manifests approval of a decision which seems to strengthen the legal breastworks against militant radicalism, while another expresses hope that the States will not take advantage of this decision to exercise their privilege of repression "illiberally and intolerantly."

An interesting discussion of free speech evoked by certain remarks of Mr. Justice Brandeis will be noted after we discover from a brief review of California press opinion how the decision is taken in the State primarily concerned. "Incendiary minds can not start fires in California with impunity, whether by the torch or by less direct but even more dangerous means," is the way the Los Angeles *Times* sums it all up. As the San Diego *Union* explains: "The California law is the result of common action against a menace definitely experienced." To the Sacramento *Bee* the decision seems "a great victory for good government and public security in this State, and throughout the Union." And the Los Angeles *Express* believes that now "other States will desire the same protection from the enemies of the Government as that afforded California by its criminal syndicalism law."

SPURNS A PARDON

Charlotte Anita Whitney, whose conviction for violation of the California syndicalism law was finally held valid by the Federal Supreme Court on May 16, 1927. Facing a one-to-fourteen-year prison sentence, she says: "I have done nothing to be pardoned for."

Considering the decision "gratifying to all citizens who stand for good public order," the Sacramento *Union* adds that "Californians will not feel outraged" if Governor Young extends some leniency to "a lonely middle-aged woman." Since "the State law authorities have scored a victory on the question of constitutionality," the San Francisco *Bulletin* thinks "they should be satisfied with a compromise in the form of mercy toward the convicted." Even stronger is the demand of another San Francisco daily, *The Call:*

> "Governor Young should pardon Anita Whitney before she is compelled to spend even one day in prison. . . . She has done nothing but good, has never harmed an individual, has never done any harm to the State which now imposes prison upon her."

Turning from the person to the law, the Los Angeles *Daily News* observes that, while "the people of California have accepted the syndicalism law as right, both morally and socially" as a "safety device," and the Supreme Court finds it "technically correct," its real significance will never be definitely known until a genuine test comes. At least one California daily comes out flatly against the law. The Fresno *Republican* agrees with the Supreme Court that the policy involved in the law is none of that court's business, but it thinks that:

> "The Legislature of California should declare the policy of this law bad by repealing it. This anti-syndicalist law seeks to punish people for their association in political theories, not for their cooperation in practical acts. Instead of requiring that the peace officers show association in crime, it empowers them to punish possible crime by proving association in social discontent."

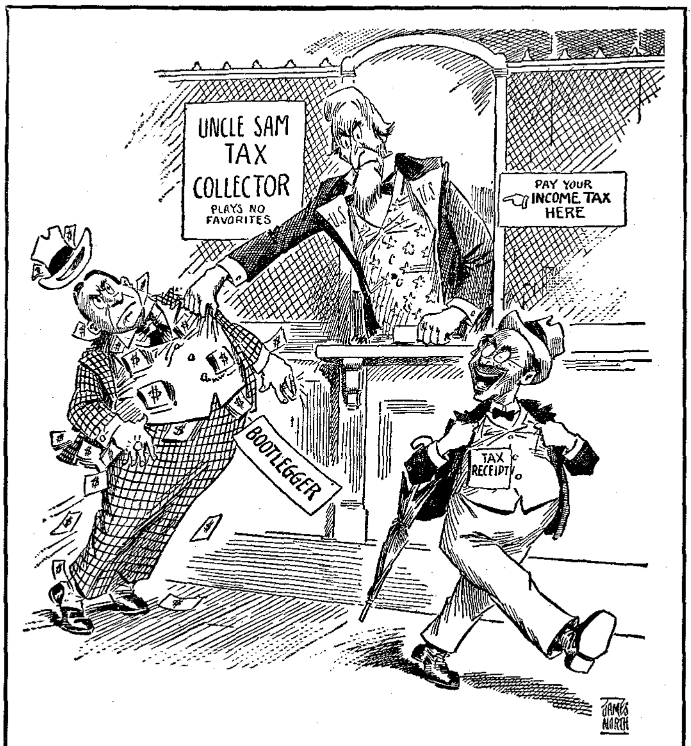
The California syndicalism law, as its various chief provisions are briefly paraphrased by the Federal Supreme Court, makes it "a crime knowingly to be or to become a member of, or to assist in organizing an association to advocate, teach, or aid and abet the commission of crimes or unlawful acts of force, violence or terrorism as a means of accomplishing industrial or political changes." Miss Whitney was arrested in November, 1919, on charge of violating this law through her conspicuous affiliation with the California branch of the Communist Labor party. She was convicted in February, 1920, even tho she contended that she was opposed to a program of violence; partly because of her continued membership after the State party had accepted the radical program of the national organization. The case was appealed, and in 1925 the Federal Supreme Court refused to consider the case on the ground of lack of jurisdiction. But it was again brought before the Court after the point of violation of the Fourteenth Amendment was raised. This amendment provides that no State can "deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law nor deny to any person . . . the equal protection of the laws."

In the unanimous opinion read by Mr. Justice Sanford on May 16, the Court declared that it could not reconsider the original jury's verdict that Miss Whitney's connection with the Communist Labor party constituted a violation of the law. It found no objection to the law's validity on the score of "vagueness and uncertainty of definition." It discovered no arbitrary class discrimination "repugnant to the equal protection clause." In the opinion of the Court "a wide-spread conviction of the necessity for legislation of this character is indicated by the adoption of similar statutes in several other States." That the law does not unconstitutionally restrain the rights of free speech and assembly is argued as follows in part:

> "That a State in the exercise of its police power may punish those who abuse this freedom by utterances inimical to the public welfare, tending to incite to crime, disturb the public peace, or endanger the foundations of organized government, and threaten its overthrow by unlawful means, is not open to question."

The Court finds it clear that such association as the law forbids "partakes of the nature of a criminal conspiracy" and "involves even greater danger to the public peace and security than the isolated utterances and acts of individuals."

"Defense of American institutions from internal as well as external enemies will be helped greatly by the unanimous action of


UNCLE SAM TAX COLLECTOR PLAYS NO FAVORITES
PAY YOUR INCOME TAX HERE
BOOTLEGGER
TAX RECEIPT
JAMES NORTH

ALL INCOME LOOKS ALIKE TO HIM

—North in the Washington *Post.*

the Supreme Court in the California case," declares the New York *Sun.* "The defenses against militant radicalism in the United States" are greatly strengthened, agrees the Washington *Star.* The St. Louis *Star* finds the decision a sound one "on principle." Instead of infringing upon popular liberty, the Providence *Journal* insists that the decision "enlarges the liberty of the vast majority of citizens because it frees them from the menace of terrorism imposed by the syndicalists."

While Justices Holmes and Brandeis, often spoken of as the two "liberal" members of the Court, concurred in the decision, several papers notice their regret that Miss Whitney's case was not so presented as to permit a ruling on whether her own acts actually violated the California law. Mr. Justice Holmes united with Mr. Justice Brandeis in an independent concurring opinion reading in part as follows:

> "Fear of serious injury can not alone justify suppression of free speech and assembly. Men feared witches and burnt them. It is the function of speech to free men from the bondage of irrational fears. To justify suppression of free speech there must be reasonable ground to fear that serious evil will result if free speech is practised. In order to support a finding of clear and present danger it must be shown either that immediate serious violence was to be expected or was advocated, or that the past conduct furnished reason to believe that such advocacy was then contemplated."

Acclaiming this as an eloquent and powerful argument, the New York *World* observes that: "Our States have a wide latitude under the Supreme Court decision. But they will be un-American if they exercise it illiberally and intolerantly." And the Socialist Milwaukee *Leader* declares for a "concerted nation-wide appeal" to the California legislature to repeal the law under which Miss Whitney was convicted.

While the Whitney case almost monopolizes the attention of the press, it should be noted that two other cases involving anti-syndicalist laws were passed on by the Supreme Court on May 16. The California law was upheld in a case involving William Burns, an I. W. W. organizer, Justice Brandeis alone dissenting. And the third case, involving the syndicalism law of Kansas, was remanded back to the State courts on a question of procedure, the Court holding that the conviction of the defendant was based upon insufficient evidence.

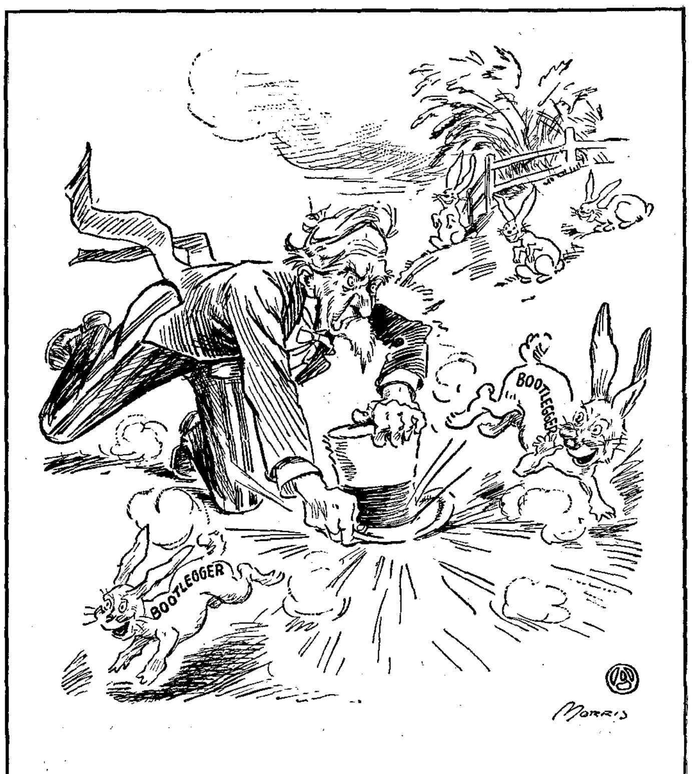
BOOTLEGGERS NOT TAX EXEMPT

BOOTLEGGERS MAY MAKE fabulous profits, but the United States Supreme Court has now decided that they must pay income taxes just the same as other folks. The ruling of the Court, in a decision written by Mr. Justice Holmes, briefly, is this: The fact that a business is not lawful does not exempt it from paying taxes which, if lawful, it would have to pay. To the layman, suggests a New York editor, this must be an amazing decision. The average person knows, for instance, that a certain part of the Treasury Department is charged with the collection of taxes; that still another is held responsible for the enforcement of Prohibition; and that the Department of Justice is supposed to prosecute criminals. Nevertheless, this department argued before the Supreme Court recently that the Government would lose many millions of revenue if the bootlegger were relieved from the necessity of making an income-tax return!

"Tho the layman must accept the Supreme Court decision as sound law, he will find it difficult to reconcile the taxing of bootleg incomes with the outlawing of liquor by the Eighteenth Amendment," observes the Buffalo *Courier.* What of the bootlegger? According to M. E. Tracy, of the Washington *News:*

> "If he makes a return of his income and tells how he earned it, he has obviously given evidence against himself. If he makes the return without telling how he earned his income, he has failed to satisfy the Government. If he makes the return and describes his income as earned in other ways, he has committed perjury. The problem for the bootlegger to solve is whether he is more afraid of the tax-collector or the dry agent."

Apparently the bootlegger has considerable respect for the tax-collector, for the records are said to show that $5,000,000 in income taxes was paid by New York City bootleggers alone in 1926. We now see, observes another editor, why the Department of Justice asks the Supreme Court to compel the bootlegger to pay income taxes: Uncle Sam must have money to carry on the government—and incidentally to enforce Prohibition. While a few editorial writers treat this angle lightly, to the Grand Rapids *Herald* it is a serious matter:



WHY NOT FIRST CATCH THE BOOTLEGGER?

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

CAN YOU ANSWER THESE?

Test your knowledge by the questions below. If you can not answer them, turn to the pages indicated.

1. What aviator, with a woman passenger, flew into the crater of Vesuvius? (p. 48).
2. What is the name of the family, members of which invented a famous gun, a silencer, and an explosive? (p. 38).
3. What States have prohibited the teaching of evolution in tax-supported schools? (p. 30).
4. How does the average man rate as to length of life, brain capacity, weight, and height? (p. 21).
5. When did the Mississippi Valley floods begin? (p. 22).
6. What Washington functionaries have the privilege of bossing the President? (p. 56).
7. Who invented a superheated steam-cooker which blew a rooster through the ceiling? (p. 40).
8. Are we reaching the human speed limit? (p. 24).
9. What are said to be the main reasons for American prosperity? (p. 60).
10. In what countries is it proposed to boycott trade with the United States? (p. 16).
11. What are the sources of friction between France and Italy? (p. 17).
12. What civic union was founded to combat Communism? (p. 20).
13. Which is the best American orchestra? (p. 29).
14. What country produces half the world's gold supply? (p. 62).
15. What third parties are said to be forming in American politics? (p. 13).
16. Is home-made liquor always safe? (p. 23).
17. In what country is there promise of a saving to the taxpayers of $250,000,000 or more? (p. 13).
18. Where are the most musical American audiences? (p. 29).
19. Between what two countries is the international commuter a problem? (p. 14).
20. Are any of the great actors associated with the Church? (p. 32).
21. Who are spoken of as wet possibilities for the Presidential nomination? (p. 13).
22. What branch of the United States Government "always gets its man"? (p. 50).
23. Why are farmers and oil producers in the same plight? (p. 5).
24. Who are the lawbreakers obliged to report their lawbreaking to the Government? (p. 10).
25. What is the second largest industry in the United States? (p. 5).

"The Treasury Department is charged with the enforcement of Prohibition, as well as with the collection of income-taxes. Yet while one hand takes toll from known outlaws, the other hand can not take the outlaws themselves into custody because the law does not permit one hand to know what the other does. True; these 'honest' bootleggers would not report their income, and the Government would lose their taxes, if the Treasury could use this information against them. But would not this be far preferable? Can the Government afford to compromise with crime? Is it not in a class with the 'fence' who receives and handles stolen goods? Does it not actually sell protection to the outlaw? Is it not a gross anomaly that one branch of the Treasury should hunt crooks, while another branch is forced to silently condone their crimes?"

"The process of reasoning which supports the theory that Uncle Sam shall take his cut out of the profits of bootleggers is hard for the average mind to follow," agrees the Los Angeles *Express*. Furthermore:

"If it is law, it is mighty bad law, and an outrage against the country's honor and dignity. If the Government is going to participate in the profits of the unlawful liquor traffic, why not share in the same way in the profits of burglars and pickpockets?"

"How can society question the bootlegger's activities when it takes its due share of his profits?" asks the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*. Certainly, admits the Chicago *Tribune*, "the Volstead Law is an unruly neighbor for other laws." The lay mind, remarks the Milwaukee *Journal*, "will wonder how money, made in defiance of the law, is taxable under the law. But we'll pass that by as one of the queer twists that Prohibition has brought."

Of the case which came before the Supreme Court, the New York *Evening Post* explains:

"This was known as the Sullivan case. A reputed bootlegger in South Carolina, Manley S. Sullivan, refused to make out an income-tax return on the ground that the income-tax law was not enforceable in his case because Congress had not provided immunity from criminal prosecutions based on declarations in tax-returns.

"Sullivan was convicted of violating the income-tax law in the Federal District Court. The Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the lower court, holding that illicit trade in liquor was taxable, but that the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution protected the defendant from the necessity of making a return.

"In sustaining the lower court in finding that Sullivan had violated the law by refusing to make a return, the Supreme Court holds that a taxpayer is not relieved of the requirement to obey the income-tax law by reason of his declaration that it might bring him into conflict with the Prohibition Law."

Quoting the revenue laws requiring taxation of gains from any business, Mr. Justice Holmes said in the Court decision:

"We see no reason to doubt the interpretation of the Act or any reason why the fact that a business is unlawful should exempt it from paying taxes that, if lawful, it would have to pay. We are of opinion that the protection of the Fifth Amendment was prest too far.

"If the form of the return provided called for answers that the defendant was privileged from making, he could have raised an objection in the return, but could not on that account refuse to make any return at all. We are not called on to decide what, if anything, he might have withheld. Most of the items warranted no complaint.

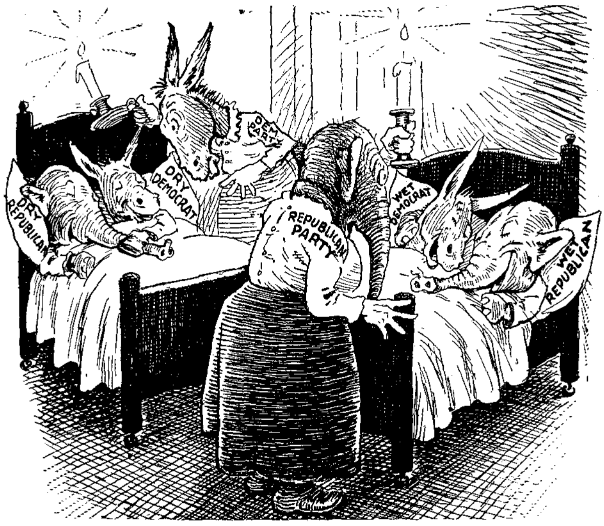
"It would be an extreme, if not an extravagant, application of the Fifth Amendment to say that it authorized a man to refuse to state the amount of his income because it had been made in crime. But if the defendant desired to test that or any other point he should have tested it on the return so that it could be passed upon. . . . In this case the defendant did not even make a declaration; he simply abstained from making a return.

"It is urged that if a return were made, the defendant would be entitled to deduct illegal expenses, such as bribery. This by no means follows, but it will be time to consider the question when a taxpayer has the temerity to raise it."

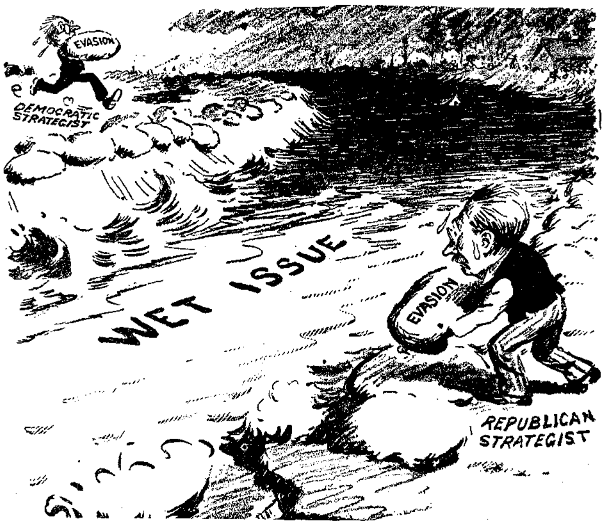
"The Fifth Amendment was never intended to protect the criminal in the enjoyment of his ill-gotten gains," points out the Los Angeles *Times*. In fact, we are informed by the Seattle *Times*, "the Supreme Court, in its ruling, has ratified a policy that for a long time has been enforced by the revenue authorities." As Wayne B. Wheeler, General Counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, explains:

"The tax on illegal manufacture or sale of intoxicants has been sustained for years in the State Supreme Courts. Some of the courts have declared it to be a more effective means to suppress the illegal liquor traffic than the criminal law. The same applies to the income-tax law.

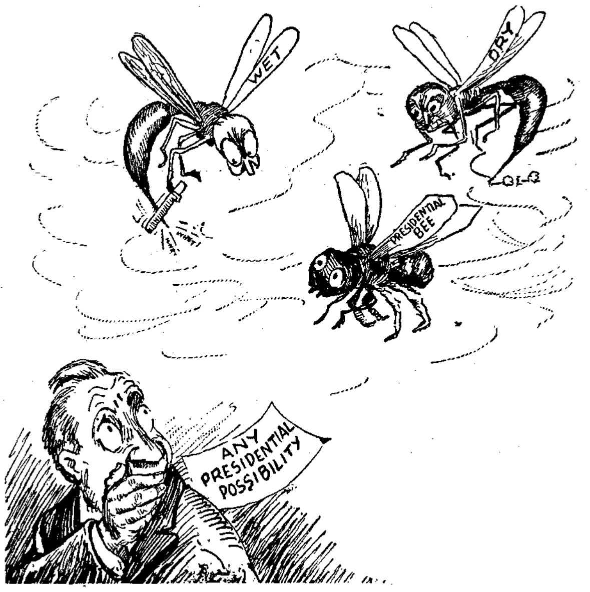
"If the revenue officers will use their full power in connection with these two taxes, it will more than pay the cost of Prohibition enforcement. Meanwhile, the Supreme Court decision will be an effective weapon against the illicit trade."


DEM. PARTY
DRY DEMOCRAT
DRY REPUBLICAN
REPUBLICAN PARTY
WET DEMOCRAT
WET REPUBLICAN

PROHIBITION MAKES STRANGE BEDFELLOWS
—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.


EVASION
DEMOCRATIC STRATEGIST
WET ISSUE
EVASION
REPUBLICAN STRATEGIST

"DAM IT!"
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.


WET
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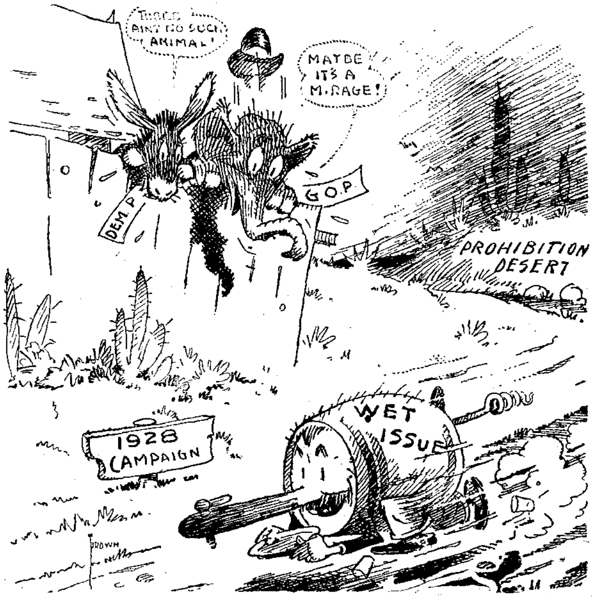
PRESIDENTIAL BEE
ANY PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITY

THE BUSY BEE—AND THE BUSIER WASPS
—Spencer in the Omaha *World-Herald*.


THERE AIN'T NO SUCH ANIMAL!
MAYBE IT'S A MIRAGE!
DEM. P.
G.O.P.
PROHIBITION DESERT
1928 CAMPAIGN
WET ISSUE
BROWN

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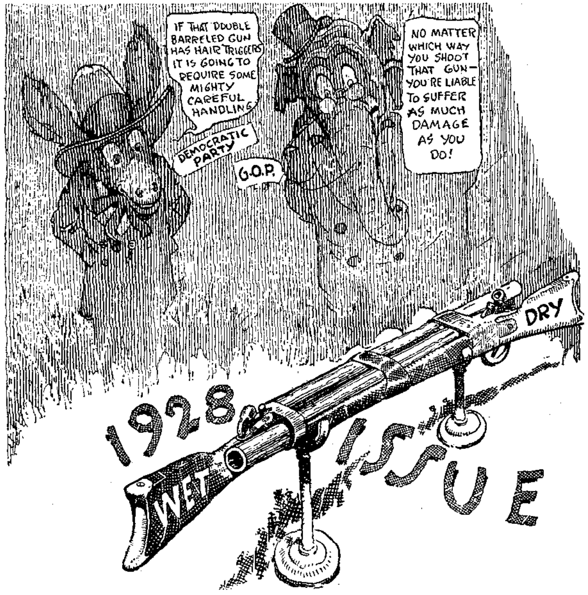
THAT PRODUCT OF DESERT EVOLUTION
—Brown in the New York *Herald Tribune*.


IF THAT DOUBLE BARRELED GUN HAS HAIR TRIGGERS IT IS GOING TO REQUIRE SOME MIGHTY CAREFUL HANDLING
NO MATTER WHICH WAY YOU SHOOT THAT GUN—YOU'RE LIABLE TO SUFFER AS MUCH DAMAGE AS YOU DO!
DEMOCRATIC PARTY
G.O.P.
DRY
1928
WET ISSUE

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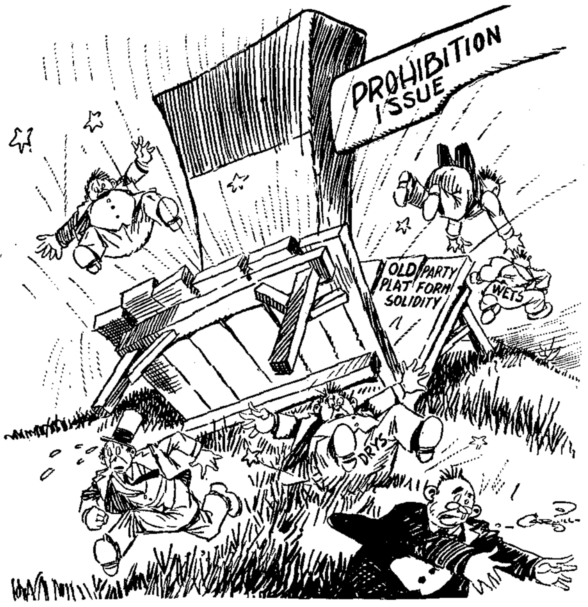
THEY'D LIKE TO DODGE
—Williams in the Baltimore *American*.


PROHIBITION ISSUE
OLD PARTY PLATFORM SOLIDITY
WETS
DRYS

THE GREAT DIVIDE
—Cargill for the Central Press Association.

THE POLITICIAN'S NIGHTMARE

UMORS OF SPLITS AND THIRD PARTIES

THE PROBABLE FORMATION of a new liberal party, very wet; the formation of one that would be anti-Catholic and very dry; splits in both the Republican d Democratic parties over the Prohibition issue; a nation-wide mpaign by the Anti-Saloon League against such wet possibilities the nomination for President as Governor Smith, Senator ed of Missouri, President Butler of Columbia University, and overnor Ritchie of Maryland; the prediction that Senator orah will become an independent dry candidate for the nomina- on; and the warning of Senator Glass, Democrat of Virginia, t Governor Smith can not win the nomination as a wet— e are some of the things about which political correspondents he national capital are writing, more than a year before the epublican and Democratic conventions. As one editorial riter puts it: "In the spring (of the year before a national elec- n) the politician's fancy lightly turns to thoughts, not of love, t of splits and third parties. The spring of 1927 is quite in ping with precedent."

These are developments, not of days, but of weeks. First me the prediction that Senator Borah, an ardent Prohibition- , would emerge as an avowed candidate for the Republican mination, or that he might even head a third-party move- nt. Next came the assertion of Dr. Butler that if the Repub- an and Democratic national conventions of 1928 should side- ep the Prohibition issue, the people would take matters into r own hands. Should Governor Smith become the Demo- tic standard bearer, reports Carter Field in a Washington dis- tch to the New York *Herald Tribune*, a third party, bone-dry d anti-Catholic, may be formed in the South and West. Cer- nly, declared Governor Ritchie in a recent Baltimore address:

> "Neither party can ignore the wide-spread interest in the bject of Prohibition, nor can either ignore the fact that at the st election five States, in which live one-fifth of the people of is country, declared their dissatisfaction with Volsteadism. ignore this fact is to ignore the meaning of free government. he only issue were one of law enforcement, we could soon tle that by enforcing the law. The real issue is whether we all have a law that can not be enforced."

It was on this occasion—the annual dinner of the Southern ryland Society—that Dr. Butler served notice on the country at, should neither the Republican nor Democratic party spouse the cause of Prohibition repeal next year, there will be liberal party in the field to champion the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Said the President of Columbia, in part:

> "The time has come for the overwhelming majority of Demo- ats and for the overwhelming majority of Republicans, all of om are in substantial agreement on every matter fundamental our political life and government, to compel their party rganizations to act in defense of these principles. Should that effort fail or prove to be impossible, then the predominant and constructive liberalism of the American people will surely ind a political organ of its own."

A third party of Republican origin "is not beyond the pos- bilities," thinks *The Oregon Journal*, of Portland, and on the pposite side of the continent the New Haven *Register* "would ot be at all surprized if a third party of Democratic origin were to enter the lists."

But the great majority of political scribes and editorial writers apparently do not concern themselves with third-party threats. "Thirty third-party movements have figured in our politics, and all of them have been flivvers," observes S. W. Small in the Atlanta *Constitution*. "No third party next year could hope to win," remarks the Manchester *Union*, and we read in the Newark *News*: "Even the American people, whose political scholarship is somewhat sketchy, understand enough of statesmanship to know that it takes more than a mere promise of moistness to justify the privilege of administering a government over 110,000,000 people." In the opinion of the Washington *Star*:

> "The failure of either or both of the major parties to declare for modification or repeal would not cause any appreciable secession of 'liberals' for the formation of a new party. Dr. Butler probably realizes this fact, but the topic is a congenial one and he is adept in dissertation. If he 'knows his onions,' as the current colloquialism goes, he will not expect much more than a gesture, and certainly not a revolt."

SAVING US MILLIONS BY REDUCING OUR LIBERTYS

AN ULTIMATE ECONOMY, or saving, of $250,000,000 or more for the taxpayers of this country over the next fifteen years, is promised, say the Washington correspondents, by Secretary Mellon's latest bit of financing. This is the call for redemption of the outstanding second Liberty Loan 4 per cent. bonds and the second Liberty Loan converted 4¼s, amounting to almost $1,700,000,000. The Secretary wins golden words from many an editor by this stroke, altho one or two financial authorities fear he may be taking something of a chance in counting on a continuance of the existing low money rates. The second Libertys will be retired on November 15 next at the tender age of ten years. Subscribers will be given a chance to take other government securities to take the place of them. But these will run for a shorter term of years and will carry a lower rate of interest. It is on the assumption that the Government will be borrowing at the lower rate for the fifteen years for which the bonds might have been continued in existence that the correspondents figure an approximate saving of $250,000,000. The actual saving may be much more, or if there should be a rise of interest rates it might be somewhat less. As we read in The New York *Sun's* Washington correspondence:

> "The last issue of Treasury certificates of indebtedness was at an interest rate of but 3¼ per cent., or a full 1 per cent. lower than the rate being paid on the second converted Liberty bonds. The certificate issue offered was greatly oversubscribed. This means that the Treasury, under present conditions, can borrow freely at the lower rate, and advantage will be taken of the opportunity."

"This is one more episode in the remarkably successful reduction of the public debt for which Secretary Mellon deserves so much credit," notes the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. In fact, the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune* considers it "by far the most important and boldest stroke the Government has yet made in the orderly and rapid reduction of the national debt." Continues this correspondent:

> "Financial experts regard the announcement as important in several respects. First in their minds is the fact that Secretary Mellon's use of his right of call evidences a feeling on his part that money conditions are easy and that these large refunding operations can be conducted without serious disturbance to the money market. Secretary Mellon's judgment on this question is highly respected by financiers throughout the country, and his sizing up of the situation will probably be a heartening one to business in general."

More details are given by the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times*:

> "The public debt was at its maximum height in 1919 when it represented a per capita indebtedness of $230.64. At that time the per capita interest charge was $10.02 a year. By last year the per capita indebtedness had fallen to $165.92, and the interest charge to $7.12. The November financing should result in a substantial reduction of both items.
>
> "This will permit a further cutting of the rates of taxation."

In fact, the rapid reduction of the public debt "amazes the financial world," declares the Washington *Post*. Continues this daily, published at the national capital:

> "From the high peak in 1919, about $26,596,000,000, the public debt has been reduced to about $18,900,000,000. Interest

> on the debt has been reduced from $1,020,000,000 in 1920 to $881,600,000 in the fiscal year 1926.
>
> "This reduction of the public debt is accomplished largely by the application of the sinking-fund, the purchase of government securities, the payments of war debts by foreign countries, and the Treasury surplus, which is applied automatically. The high credit of the country is attested by its ability to borrow billions for refunding at from 3¼ to 4¼ per cent., and the fact that offerings are oversubscribed always.
>
> "The third Liberty bonds will be due in 1928; the first are redeemable in 1932, and payable in 1947; the fourth are redeemable in 1933, and payable in 1938. If general prosperity continues, it is possible that the interest-bearing public debt may be paid off within twenty-five years. If so, it will be the greatest achievement in the world's financial history."

"Much of the credit for the Government's financing during the last six years must go to Mr. Mellon," maintains the Washington *Star*. The Secretary of the Treasury, declares the Detroit *Free Press*, "has courage, resource, independence, and patriotism, and he is a past master of his craft."

A dissenting opinion, however, is found in a financial daily, the New York *Journal of Commerce*. In this paper's opinion:

> "Secretary Mellon and his aids are right in trying to do their financing as cheaply as they can. They are right in making such changes, shifts, and refundings as will convert a high-rate security into a low one as promptly as circumstances will permit. But it is neither economical nor wise to undertake any financial operation that involves a substantial sacrifice or incurs a serious danger, merely for the sake of making a technical gain or a profit in connection with a flotation.
>
> "Secretary Mellon knows that in his former financing he had to shave the market very closely in order to 'get by.' Those who took up his certificates at the very 'close' rates he then made have lost money by it, as is indicated by the fact that the new issues have been below par since they were put on the market."

A NEW WORRY: THE CANADIAN COMMUTER

THE PROBLEM OF CANADIANS and others working in American border cities while living in their own countries is brought to the fore by a new ruling of the Department of Labor defining the status of naturalized and native-born Canadians who "commute" to Detroit and other American cities, year in and year out. It has been estimated that 15,000 people cross the boundary line between Windsor, Ontario, and Detroit each day, and that fully two-thirds of this number are naturalized citizens of the Dominion. These 15,000 workers are said by labor organizations in Detroit to be increasing unemployment there. At the same time, the border towns of Canada are said to be suffering from a serious shortage of skilled labor, which is attracted to near-by American cities by higher wages. And while the Department of Labor can not bar native-born Canadians, since their right of entry is guaranteed by existing immigration laws and by treaty, the Secretary of Labor, explains the Detroit *News*, may impose any degree of regulation he sees fit on the entry of naturalized citizens of Canada.

"The 'joker' in the new order," explains Jay G. Hayden, Washington correspondent of *The News*, "is that this group of entrants will be required to obtain passport visas from the country of their birth, and this, it is expected, many of them will be unable to do." Meanwhile, we are told:

> "Canadian-born persons who have been coming into the United States since July 1, 1924, will be able to continue so doing by paying a $10 passport fee and a head tax of $8, a total of $18. Passport visas for these can be obtained from American consular officers in Canada.
>
> "Canadians of all sorts who made their initial entrance to the United States since June 30, 1924, will be required to observe all the provisions of the Immigration Law, but persons in this class who have been regularly crossing the border will be given until December 1, 1927, to obtain the necessary visas and otherwise comply with the new regulations. The entrance of new aliens, seeking employment in Detroit and other American cities, is entirely prohibited."

Altho the regulations of the Department of Labor are new on the Canadian border, they have been enforced on the Mexican boundary line since passage of the law in 1924, says another dispatch to the Detroit paper. While President Coolidge has not closely examined the new regulations, he is said by Mr. Hayden to be in sympathy with the general purpose of the restrictions, "which is to keep Europeans from evading the American Immigration Law by being naturalized as Canadians, and then crossing the border."

This new ruling "may cause some inconvenience to Canadians, but it is in no way unfair," maintains the Manchester *Union*. "It is a thoroughly legitimate means of protecting the American labor market for Americans." The position taken by the Department of Labor, agrees the Grand Rapids *Herald*, "is fundamentally sound, and should be maintained."

On the other hand, two other New York and Michigan dailies can not understand just why it should be thought necessary "to impose irritating restrictions" on the movements of Canadians who work in Detroit and other border cities. The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, which voices this protest, hopes that Washington officials will make the regulations less drastic "before incidents occur which may embitter present satisfactory relations." In the opinion of the Detroit *Free Press:*

> "There is nothing in the economic situation which justifies such an order, and nothing in the immigration problem; and it is highly discourteous to pleasant neighbors and friends. As far as is known, the only demand for exclusion is made by a little labor clique affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, but out of harmony with all the better principles and practises of that organization, and highly misrepresentative of and indifferent to the real welfare and interest of this city.
>
> "We do not mean to minimize the importance or difficult nature of the immigration problem at the port of Detroit. It is a big one and vexatious. Much closer supervision of transient travel must be maintained than formerly was necessary. If the Federal authorities can stop smuggling and other illegal entries of aliens, they will be accomplishing a highly necessary work. But all that is apart from the question of allowing known border residents to cross and recross the river from day to day in pursuit of work or business, as orderly, respectable inhabitants of two friendly, closely allied neighbor nations should be able to do."

In the opinion of the New York *Evening Post:*

> "Sometimes it looks as if the Department of Labor was trying to make the application of the Immigration Law as ridiculous as possible. Either that, or the law itself is in need of revision. The latest manifestation of absurdity in connection with our restriction upon immigration is our attempt to apply the quota provisions to naturalized Canadians. Nobody can have had any idea that the law was meant to interfere with this kind of 'immigration.'
>
> "The explanation of our boorish action is that it is an effort to stop leaks. What is evidently needed is something to stop the heavy leaks of common sense which leave administrative officers so sadly lacking in that useful quality.
>
> "How far from defensible the new regulations are is sufficiently shown by Secretary Kellogg's admission that he considers certain resolutions of protest against them, passed at a mass meeting of Canadians at Windsor, Ontario, across from Detroit, reasonable. Thus we are in the embarrassing position of promulgating rules through one department which another department is unable to uphold.
>
> "The regulations have naturally aroused indignation in Canada. One newspaper of standing declares that relations between the two countries have reached a 'turning-point.'
>
> "One indication of sanity in the framing of the regulations is found in the provision that they are not to come into full force for six months. It should not require six days to make their absurdity plain or six weeks to bring about their withdrawal.
>
> "And the next time some genius in the Department of Labor discovers a way of rendering the Immigration Law ludicrous and rasping to the temper of another nation, he should keep the precious secret for his own intellectual delight."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

Tornadoes and twisters blow up in the West; stills and safes in the East.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Members of the younger generation are alike in many disrespects.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

An opportunist is a river-valley farmer who turns cheerfully from corn to frogs.—*Los Angeles Times.*

Not the least of the noises one hears in China is the Volga boat song on the Yangtze-kiang.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

A good many of us Americans are inclined to wish we were as rich as the foreigners think we are.—*Weston (Ore.) Leader.*

The President may be going out to the farm region for his vacation in the hope that the farm region will come to him in 1928.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

"Back-to-the-farm" movement doesn't mean that you must turn your back to the farm, but put your back to it. —*Atlanta Constitution.*

The rural population of the United States declined 649,000 during 1926. Sort of a "backs to the farm" movement?—*Christian Science Monitor.*

The great problem in a tabloid newspaper office comes on the occasional day when there isn't anything but really important news to play up.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Contemporary poet writes of "The little flowers with their lifted faces." Gosh! They haven't started that stuff on the flowers, have they?—*Arkansas Gazette.*

The other day a lady's hair while being dried was caught in a vacuum-cleaner. These relics of the past always suffer when they get in the way of progress.—*Punch.*

The Mikado has bestowed upon Mussolini the highest of Japanese orders—our first intimation that Mussolini would take orders from anybody.—*Weston (Ore.) Leader.*

The Smithsonian Institution is seeking the bones of the American elephant. Here's hoping they make the find in, or shortly after, November, 1928.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

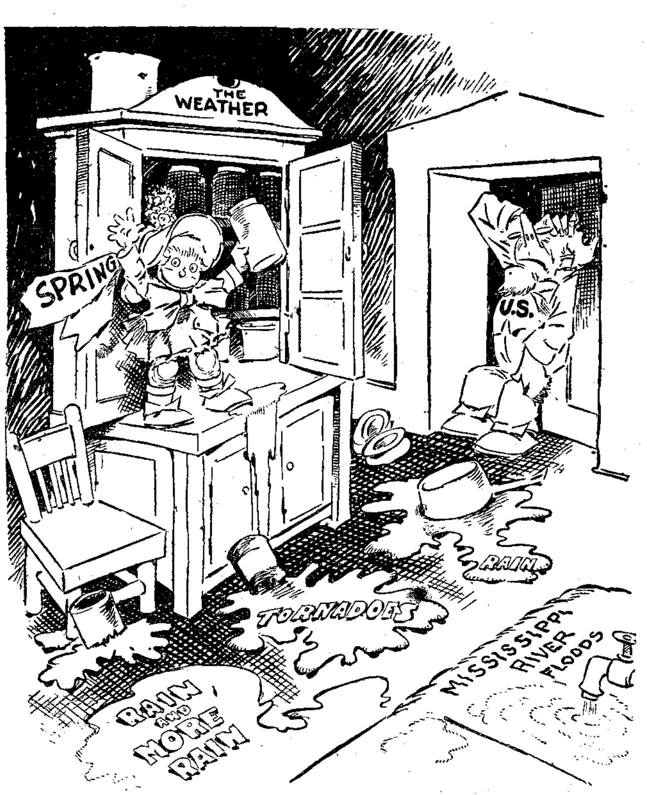
The Cadillac Automobile Company has perfected more than 1,000 color combinations for motor-cars. So it seems there is still room for a few more taxicab companies.—*El Paso Times.*

In various parts of Europe there are evidences of anti-American sentiment. When Uncle Sam is expected to assist financially, it changes to ante-American sentiment.—*Washington Evening Star.*

Mrs. Calvin Coolidge is said to be worth a million dollars to the Republican party. Well, if that third-term objection to Cal gets too strong, why not run her for President?—*Chicago Evening Post.*

Discussing suicide among college students, Madame Galli-Curci says students of music never commit suicide. She might have added, however, that sometimes their neighbors do.—*Macon Telegraph.*

"Why Do We Weep?" is the heading of an article in The Literary Digest. We can't say exactly, but we have the impression that the reason is located somewhere between the 17th and 19th Amendments.—*El Paso Times.*



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CAN THIS BE THE "SPRING, GENTLE SPRING" THE POET RAVES ABOUT?

—Hanny in the Philadelphia *Inquirer.*

If it were only as easy for people to raise taxes as it is for Legislatures.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

On its march to the sea, the Mississippi has fallen a victim to the detour habit.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

The floating university is back in dock. But what worries us is what a floating football team looks like.—*Dallas News.*

The recent cold snap took people the more completely by surprize from its having been predicted in the press.—*Punch.*

Can ghosts speak? asks a psychic magazine. Personally we're much more interested in their locomotion.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

He may not be a candidate again, but there is a rather ominous look about Cautious Cal having the White House done over.—*Brunswick (Ga.) Pilot.*

According to a scientist a new device will enable a ship to see miles ahead in the dark. Let's hope it can be fitted to the Ship of State.—*Punch.*

African explorer says elephants never die a natural death. We Democrats know of at least one that never does. —*Arkansas Gazette.*

If Mr. Coolidge has not yet decided for the summer, he may be interested to know that in Missouri there is a place called Silent Dell. — *Boston Transcript.*

We may not get England and Japan to agree to further naval limitation, but we seem to have successfully solved the disarmament problem in Nicaragua. —*Virginian-Pilot.*

A German flyer managed to keep a glider in the air for fourteen hours. Well, Germany has been up in the air for nearly fourteen years.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

According to an educator, illiterate children are much harder to manage. Naturally they can't mind their Ps and Qs if they don't know their ABCs.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Twenty million unemployed in Europe compose an army capable of quite as much mischief as if they were organized into military battalions.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Statistician says there are more than 300 kinds of games played with balls. We, personally, have seen more than 300 kinds of games played with golf balls.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Nowadays, a fellow can launch into the book-publishing business pretty safely if he can exact a promise from the censors to suppress his first four or five books.—*Kansas City Star.*

The Steel Helmet parade of the monarchists in Berlin was spoiled because the crowd preferred watching a tennis exhibition game. The republic seems secure.—*New York Evening World.*

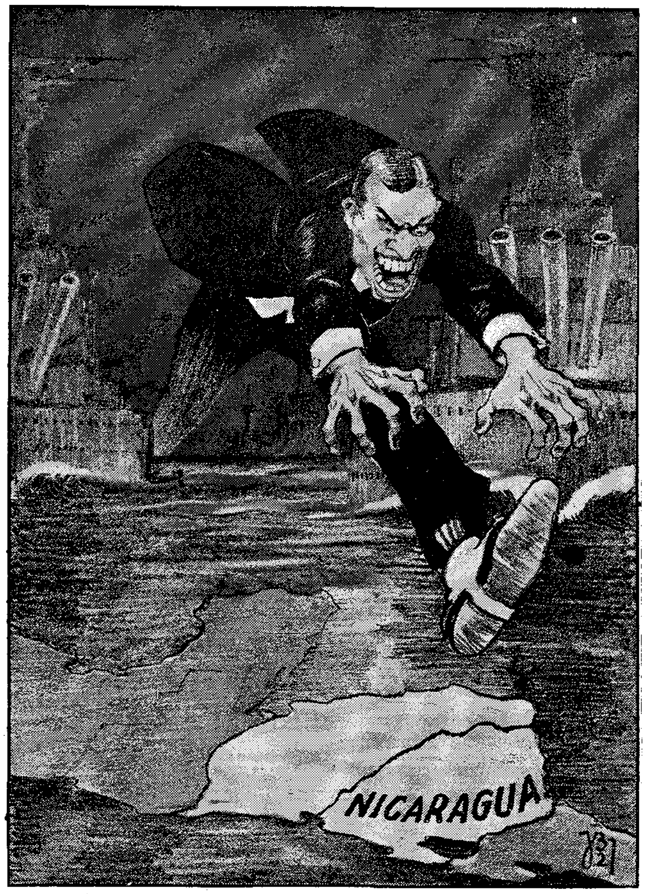
M. Briand offers to swear off war under any pretext between his own country and ours, if only we will do the same. The "most peaceful nation in the world" seems to hesitate.—*Asheville Times.*

The papers print pictures of our modern college students engaged in many different activities, but the odd fact is that we can not recall ever having seen a photograph of one with a book in his hand.—*Ohio State Journal.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

THREATS OF A LATIN-AMERICAN BOYCOTT AGAINST US

A BOYCOTT OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS is said to be the only way to bring the American people to realize how infuriated Latin America is because of American intervention in Nicaragua. Certain Latin-American journals who advocate this remedy are raising the cry that there must be no more loans from the United States and no more American interests to be protected. They cite with pride the boycott in China against British merchandise, and hold it up as a proof that similar methods would be successful if practised by Latin America against the United States. On the other hand, not a few editors issue the warning that such a boycott might gravely imperil the interests of those countries that depend on the United States to purchase their goods. At the same time we find charges of non-reciprocity and of prejudice against tropical fruits in the Latin-American press, and such allegations are reported to have been prevalent at the recent Pan-American Commercial Congress, which met at Washington, and where the representative of the Argentine Chamber of Commerce is reported to have declared that the motto of his organization is: "We buy only from those who buy from us." The importance of Latin-American good-will, from the Latin-American standpoint, may be judged from figures of the United States Department of Commerce which relate that in 1926 American investments in Latin America amounted to about $4,000,000,000, as against $2,500,000,000 invested in Europe. American capital invested in Latin America amounted to about 40 per cent. of all the foreign investments of the United States. Latin-American exports to the United States rose greatly in the years between 1900 and 1925, but there was a slight decline in 1926, as the records show. Meanwhile we read that exports to Latin America increased at a much faster rate during the same period.



GERMAN SATIRE

"He won't be happy till he gets it."

—*Lachen Links* (Berlin).

Argentine, Uruguay, and Cuba, not to mention the Caribbean countries, seem to be among the most dissatisfied nations with the present state of affairs, due to the tariff walls set up by the United States against their principal products. The ban on tropical fruits is also severely criticized, while feeling is said to be running high against further borrowing in the United States by governments and municipalities. The *Journal do Brasil*, of Rio de Janeiro, courageously outlines the problem as follows:

> "Latin America is always aroused against what it calls United States imperialism, tho it can not get along without the help of the good American dollars. This fundamental contradiction reduces all anti-imperialist declarations to vain oratorical flourishes. We must understand that nothing can be gained by criticizing the United States if we bid constantly for United States capital.
>
> "The imperialism of the United States has no political form. United States capitalists invest in Latin America and get the help of their Government to protect their commercial investments when these are threatened. It is therefore an industrial imperialism, since armed forces are employed to protect funds invested. Any other Power would act similarly, since it is universally understood that the armed forces of a country are to be used to protect the interests of its citizens in a weaker country. Such is the policy followed by England, France, Italy, and every other nation powerful enough to impose its will by might.
>
> "It is therefore very clear that the only way to battle successfully against imperialism is to decline the cooperation of American capital, and to reject all offers of loans or credits made by American interests. Hitherto, this attitude has seemed impossible for practically all the governments of Latin America, which believe, rightly or wrongly, that their countries need foreign capital at any cost for their development and trade expansion.
>
> "If such is the case, and nobody can reasonably contradict it, criticisms of American imperialism are unjustified and groundless. The first move in any anti-imperialist campaign lies in an absolute and complete severance of all economic obligations toward the United States."

La Nacion, of Buenos Aires, Argentine, quotes Dr. José Leon Suarez, dean of the University of Buenos Aires, who is considered the foremost Argentine statesman in Pan-American affairs, as saying:

> "Latin America's first duty is to refrain from attending all Pan-American gatherings, as long as the United States persists in its monarchical policy, imposing its will by strong-arm methods on the small republics of Central America. The United States sees the Pan-American ideal as a mere economic activity, whereas Latin America sees in it a political objective."

The *Diario de la Marina*, of Havana, Cuba, deprecates the likelihood of a boycott against American goods, tho it avers that Cuban public opinion demands a readjustment of trade conditions with the United States. Similar terms are used by *Excelsior*, of Mexico City, which remarks sarcastically:

> "While the call to a boycott against American goods is bound to please many extreme nationalists, we must not lose sight of the fact that our people would starve if American imports stopt, since flour, corn, and beans, which form the basic staple of our daily diet, are imported in large quantities, owing to our failure to produce them for our own consumption."

El Imparcial, of Guatemala City, has this to say:

"The conflict between American interests and the political liberty of Latin America results from the fact that American capital is monopolistic, and refuses to take into partnership native capital or talent. A large number of United States investors would like to see a permanent garrison of United States Marines in every country where their dollars are invested.

"We think, however, that the solution lies in another direction, in a better understanding between United States investors and the Latin-American people. American capital abroad should deport itself as it does at home. It should enter into partnership with the natives, giving them the opportunity of acquiring shares in their enterprises, creating mutual good-will and cooperation.

"This implies mutual sacrifices. The American should put aside his erroneous belief in his racial and religious superiority. The Latin American should submit to a stricter discipline, should learn to obey, to work and to save, with still more eagerness than the American, since he is poorer. While this seems to be a difficult task, it is a worthy one, because it means the consolidation of peace on the Continent."

El Diario, of Costa Rica, points out that the threat of economic boycott against the United States is the direct outcome of the actions of the United States in Nicaragua, which have aroused Latin-American public opinion as no intervention had ever done before, and it adds:

"Argentine wool, meat, and grains are barred from the United States. Yet, American goods inundate Argentine. Uruguay's case is similar. So is Cuba's, with her sugar. This is true of practically every other Latin-American nation, except where Latin-American products exported to the United States can not be grown on American soil. Such are coffee, coco, and rubber, three vital necessities of the American consumer.

"These economic grievances, impairing a good understanding, are further aggravated by the bitter political side of the controversy. Do the people of the United States realize that seventeen of the nineteen nations of this continent have repudiated the Diaz régime in Nicaragua, which the United States has imposed by force of arms? Do the people of the United States realize that the Pan-American Union, which is supposed to be a non-partizan body maintained and paid by the twenty nations of this hemisphere, received officially and recognized the envoy of the Diaz régime as legitimate, despite the fact that seventeen of the mentioned twenty members had repudiated him?"

The *Social*, of Cuba, prints an appeal of the eminent Argentine writer, Manuel Ugarte, which has been widely noticed throughout Latin America, in which he says:

"The specter of the colossus of the North was created by our own diplomats, by our rulers, who, lacking a clear conception of the future of our race, turned our riches over to foreign concessionaires and capitalists.

"Latin America was in the position at the beginning of the century to get Europe's financial help. Our rulers did not possess a broad outlook on the future, nor the moral strength required to develop a continental system. Financial imperialism has always existed in America, and only a supreme effort of union between the separated countries of Latin America, added to the firm purpose not to accept further foreign investments, can save us.

"We must fight to the bitter end against our own plutocrats, natural allies of the invaders. We must fight against the dummy diplomats sent to Washington to bow before the White House occupant. Our own disorganization has hitherto facilitated the invasion of economic imperialism in our fatherland, which sweats blood to repay so-called 'investments,' which brought us no benefit whatever."

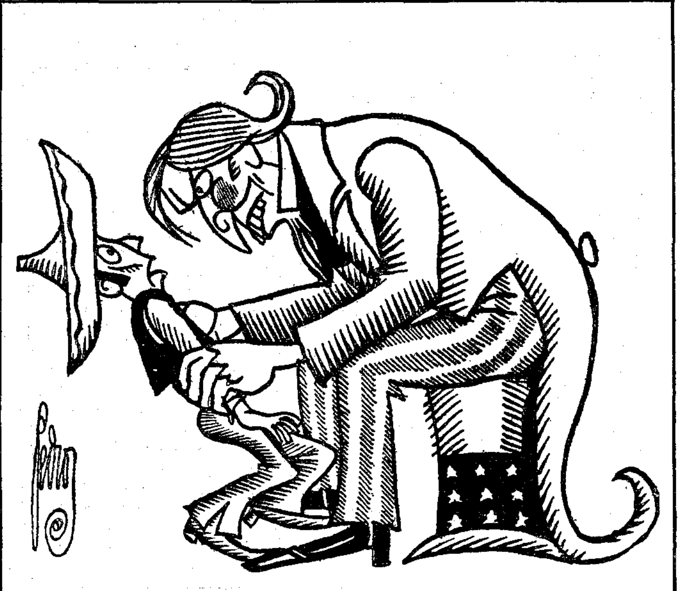
Finally, *El Mundo*, of Havana, Cuba, seems to sum up the general opinion held throughout Latin America when it declares:

"We have never claimed special favors from the United States. We have never asked for anything for which we have not been willing to reciprocate. Still, we have failed. Even the United States should understand that we have a right to live, and that it is to its own benefit to cooperate with us or to take the responsibility for what may happen when we turn to other nations for cooperation, advice, and help."

WHY FRANCE AND ITALY DON'T GET ALONG

MUTUAL RESENTMENT AND DISTRUST between France and Italy are said to be too deep-rooted to be removed by any superficial treatment. What is more, some pessimistic British observers think possibly developments between the two countries are much more serious than is generally supposed. Thus in the London *Outlook* Maj. E. W. Polson Newman calls attention to the fact that altho the Foreign Office of France and the Foreign Office of Italy to all outward appearance make little of such differences as exist, the truth of the matter is that the bad feeling between the two Latin nations is the result of natural racial development and of a long series of historical events, which together have produced an impasse calling for the closest attention of all who have at heart the future peace of Europe. Major Newman goes on to say:

"If one could attribute the present delicate position to the action of either or both Governments, the matter would not be quite so serious, but in my opinion the grave aspect of it lies in the fact that its development is taking place in spite of governments and not because of them. There are few men in Europe to-day more tied to the interests of peace than Mr. Briand, and at the present stage of Italy's development it is clearly in the interests of Mr. Mussolini to pursue a pacific policy. Yet the attitude of the two peoples is very different from that profest by their respective Ministers of Foreign Affairs.



A FRENCH THRUST

LITTLE NICARAGUA: "Why, Uncle Sam, what big teeth you have!"
UNCLE SAM: "The better to talk about disarmament, child."

—*L'Œuvre* (Paris).

"The causes of friction may be classed under two headings: those which have a pre-war origin and those which are of more recent date. In a study of the present phase of the situation it is as well to concentrate on the following considerations:

"1. The unsettled status of Italian residents in Tunis.

"2. The general feeling in Italy that France stands in the way of Italian expansion.

"3. The growth of the French Navy.

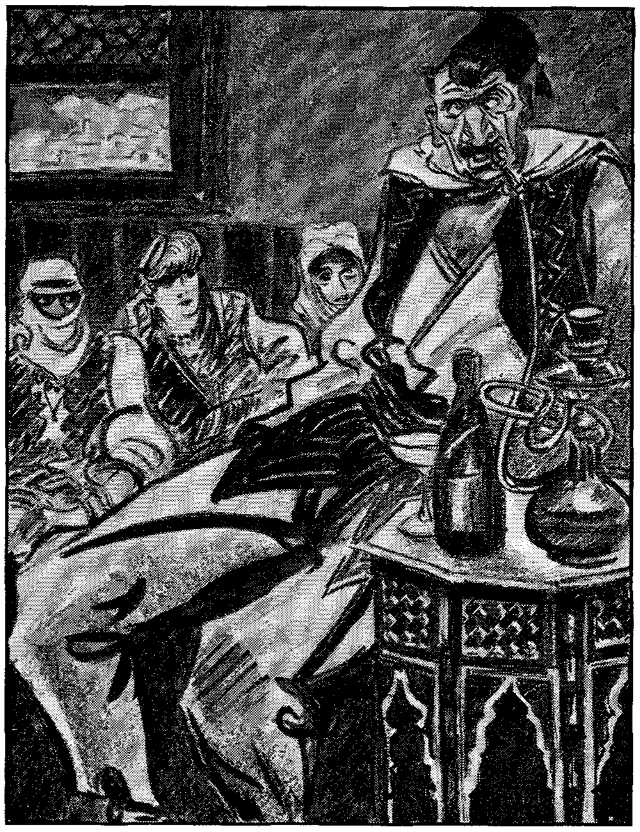
"4. The anti-Fascist activities on French soil.

"5. The feeling in certain circles in Rome that France in some way stands behind Jugoslavia in her antagonism to Italian expansion in the Adriatic, and also the feeling in France that the Italo-German rapprochement might be intended as a rejoinder."

A superficial attitude of conciliation toward Italy combined with a marked feeling of intolerance toward the Fascist régime are points of danger in France's official attitude, according to Major Newman, who assures us, at the same time, that the French Foreign Office sincerely desires peace.

WHY GERMANY WORRIES ABOUT ALBANIA

A NEW STORM CENTER has been created in Europe by the Italian-Jugoslav dispute over Albania, and it may some day cause a new European war, say some gloomy German forecasters. This apprehensiveness is directly due to the Treaty of Tirana between Italy and Albania, by which Italy is alleged to have obtained practically a protectorate over Albania, and it has aroused both fear and indignation in Jugoslavia.



A GERMAN JAB AT ALBANIA'S RULER

Ahmed Zogu: "My mistake was to have borrowed only from Italy and not from both Italy and Jugoslavia."

—*Ulk* (Berlin).

The dispute of the moment can be traced to pre-war days, according to the Berlin Social-Democratic *Vorwaerts*, which charges that even then Italy was trying to entrench itself in Otranto on the eastern shore of the Adriatic Sea. But, this German daily tells us, Italy was opposed in this design by the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, because if Italy had succeeded, the "neck of the Adriatic bottle" would have been in her hands, and Trieste as well as other Austro-Hungarian ports would have become dependent upon Italy for access to the Mediterranean. We read then:

"Now it is Jugoslavia that finds itself in the position of the late Dual Monarchy. According to the Treaty of Tirana any modification of the *status quo* in Albania will be regarded by that country and Italy as contrary to their respective interests. Moreover, Italy and Albania pledge themselves to help each other if any danger should arise. It is perfectly clear that, to put it in plain words, Italy has taken Albania under her protection. This, naturally, creates serious dangers for Jugoslavia.

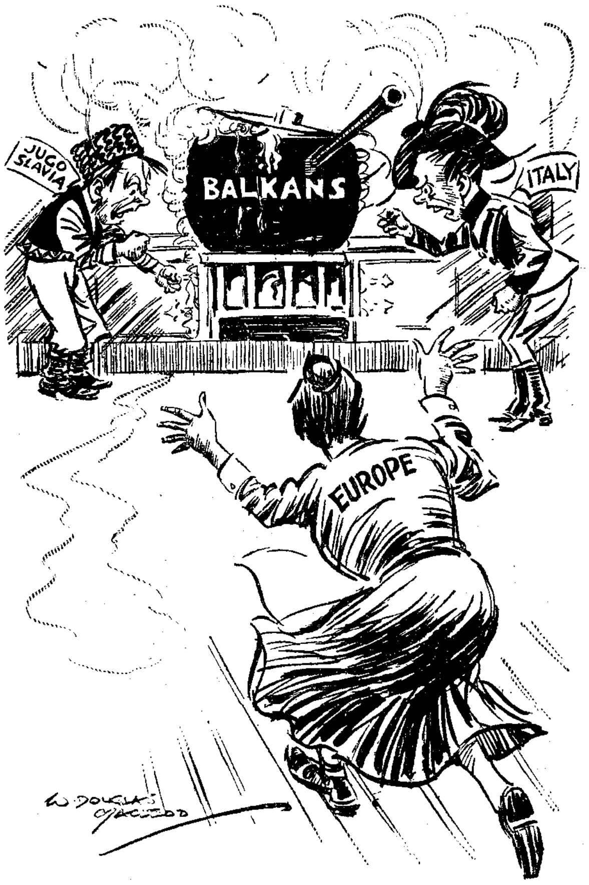
"Jugoslavia lives in a state of constant friction with Bulgaria over Macedonia. Moreover, Roumania regards Mussolini as her friend, for he has recognized her rights over the former Russian Bessarabia. Besides, Italy has formed a diplomatic friendship with Hungary, the ancient enemy of Jugoslavia. All this makes it clear that Jugoslavia is being isolated.

"Let us now consider the attitude of Powers not involved immediately in the dispute. The friendly attitude of Great Britain's Conservative Government toward Mussolini is well enough known. This attitude is, by the way, clearly reflected in the comment of the English press on the Albanian question. This does not mean, of course, that London would support Italy's policy of expansion in the Balkans to the limit, yet the fact remains.

"The other Power to be considered is France, which brought Jugoslavia, Roumania, and Czechoslovakia together in the Little Entente, an international combination directed against eventual aggressive moves of Hungary. What has become of the Little Entente now? Czechoslovakia has drifted away from it, while Roumania has bowed to Italy. So it is clear that France's influence in the Near East has melted like snow in the sun.

"The struggle over Albania, over the Adriatic Sea, and over the Balkans is a struggle among the victors in the World War. This struggle is an eloquent proof of the weakness of the existing peace treaties, which fail to settle the disputes arising among the victorious Powers. The victors were so shortsighted that they feared war only on the part of their former enemies—of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey. To weaken these countries was the only purpose of their peacemaking. But how things have changed! The jealousies that split the victors into a number of mutually hostile groups prevent Europe from becoming definitely pacified and stabilized."

As the *Koelnische Zeitung* sees it, Jugoslavia constitutes a weapon of French policy in the Balkans, and so Mr. Mussolini's political move against Jugoslavia may be counted on to worsen relations between Italy and France. On the other hand, the dispute over Albania may also affect Anglo-French relations, because England remains friendly to Italy, and, this newspaper adds:



THAT BALKAN POT AGAIN

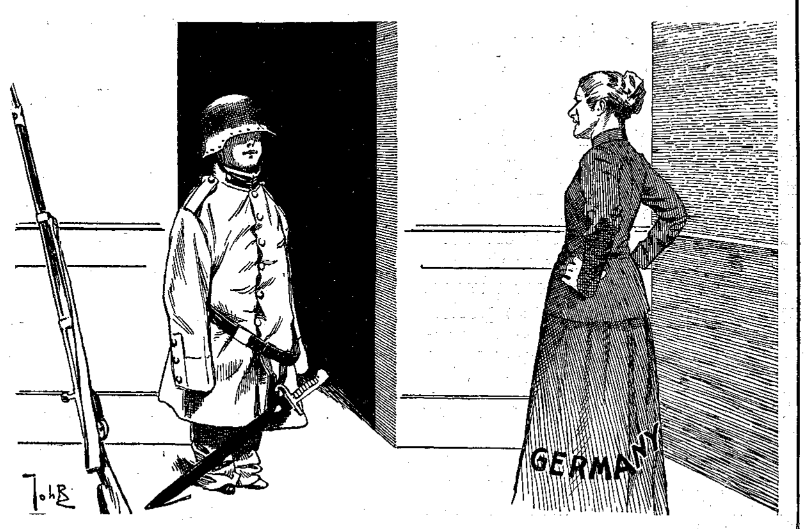
—*Evening News* (Glasgow).

"Mussolini's Balkan policy may easily result in the dissolution of the Little Entente, for Roumania has recently concluded a friendly agreement with Italy, while another similar agreement will be probably signed before long between Italy and Hungary. [This has since been signed.]

"If Mussolini succeeds in carrying out this plan of his, it will be a heavy diplomatic blow to France, and will result in the annulment of alliances concluded by her in Eastern Europe and in the Balkans. We are not going to predict all the contingencies that may arise out of the present situation in the Balkans. Yet it must be stated that we find ourselves obliged to watch the situation with great anxiety."

An air of mystification surrounds the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which observes:

"It is impossible to tell at present just what Italy is trying to do in the Balkans. All the news from Albania testifies to the fact that Italy is doing her best to increase her military strength there as quickly as possible. Seven years ago, acting under the pressure of her own political parties, of the growing discontent in her Army, and of rebellions in Albania, she found herself obliged to evacuate that little country. It is natural, therefore, that the Fascists should now attempt to reoccupy the positions which they lost then. Has Italy in mind a war against Jugoslavia? This it is impossible to say now. Yet it is perfectly clear that the present situation may easily entail a fatal war. Let us not forget that the Italo-Turkish war over Tripoli burst like a thunderbolt from a clear sky. European Governments whose duty it is to preserve peace are entirely too mild and lenient. They are helpless to find a way out of the dispute for the simple reason that France and England are acting in two diametrically opposite directions. Mussolini knows that very well; that is the reason why he is not amenable to conciliatory counsel. If, however, the quarrel is not settled, Albania will become one of the most serious threats to European peace."



A HOLLAND THRUST AT GERMANY'S REICHSWEHR

GERMANY: "I know the uniform is too big for you now, but then you are growing so very fast."

—*De Groene Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam).

Meanwhile, the famous Treaty of Tirana, which lies at the root of all these fears and suspicions, is officially described as a "pact of friendship and security between Albania and Italy," and as published in *Current History* (New York) reads as follows:

"*Article 1*—Albania and Italy recognize that any disturbance whatsoever directed against the political, juridical, and territorial status quo of Albania is contrary to their reciprocal interests,

"*Article 2*—For the protection of the above-mentioned interests the high contracting parties pledge themselves to lend their mutual support and their cordial cooperation; they pledge themselves equally not to conclude with other Powers political and military agreements to the prejudice of the interests of the other party as defined in the present pact.

"*Article 3*—The high contracting parties pledge themselves to submit to a special procedure of conciliation or arbitration matters of difference that may arise which it shall not have been possible to adjust by ordinary diplomatic procedure. The form of this procedure of peaceful regulation shall be the subject of a special convention which shall be concluded within a short time.

"*Article 4*—The present pact is for a period of five years, and can be denounced or renewed one year before its expiration.

"*Article 5*—The present pact will be ratified and subsequently registered with the League of Nations. Ratifications will be exchanged in Rome.

"Done at Tirana, November 27, 1926."

A Berlin wireless dispatch to the New York *World* reports that an Italian representative was said to be on his way to Tirana bearing the consent of the Italian Government to the crowning of President Ahmed Zogu of Albania as king, thereby founding a dynasty. It is further reported that in Tirana it was suspected that Italy's consent to this action was gained because President Zogu granted Italy further concessions.

THE GERMAN REICHSWEHR UNDER FIRE

THE DEMAND FOR AN INCREASE in the size of the German Army when made by Germany's Minister of Defense, Dr. Gessler, aroused heated discussion in the Reichstag, we are told, much of which touched on the very delicate question as to whether the Reichswehr is essentially a Republican or a Monarchist organization. There were those who boldly asked as to whether the Reichswehr is a secret foe of the German Republic, as a fragment of the old Imperial Germany, or whether it is an integral part of the new Germany. Some of the Socialist members of the Reichstag and some Socialist newspapers, it appears, charge that the War Minister's ways in managing the Reichswehr are decidedly non-republican. For instance, the Berlin Social-Democratic *Vorwaerts* alleges that "rough and even cruel methods of discipline still prevail in the old Imperial Army," and it adds that "there are cases of physical punishment" and that "the obsolete spirit of old-time brutal compulsion still survives." A spokesman of the Social-Democratic party, Mr. Schopflin, is reported in the German press to have said:

"It is not to be permitted that the officers of the Reichswehr of the Republic should be for the most part friends of the Monarchy. The Reichswehr must be rid of all ties binding it to the extremists of the Right. It is mostly young men of certain families that are admitted to the rank of officer in our Army. If Social-Democrats criticize the Reichswehr, it is not because they want to demoralize it. We are struggling not against the Reichswehr, but for the Reichswehr. The lack of confidence in Dr. Gessler is due to the fact that he does not show enough energy to try to remove the defects of the Reichswehr as it exists at the present time."

The question of suicides in the Army and of cruel treatment meted out by officers to soldiers was often discust in former days in Parliament, remarks the Democratic *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which goes on to say that in Germany's new Army there are also cases of such cruel treatment, and it asks:

"Are such cases frequent? That an outsider can hardly ascertain. Perhaps the danger of the frequency of such cases has increased, thanks to the fact that the World War made men cruel. Do the leaders of the Reichswehr realize this? Yet must be added that the very long term of military service which has been imposed upon us by the Treaty of Versailles accounts for a great many hardships which the soldiers of our Reichswehr have to bear. The situation of the soldiers in former days, when, after, at the most, two years of service they could say good-by to the barracks, was certainly much easier. The twelve years of service imposed on us can certainly wear one out like a sort of life imprisonment. It goes without saying that Dr. Gessler and his officers realize all this. Yet do they draw from it all the practical conclusions that should be drawn?"

But there are also defenders of the Reichswehr, who have a great deal to say. Thus, the *Koelnische Zeitung* quotes the Reichstag speech of Count von der Schulenburg, an outstanding spokesman of the Center, who said:

"Because of exceptional cases, it is a great mistake to attack the whole Reichswehr, and to condemn the way in which it is

> being managed. One can not speak of its officers like that. The loyalty of these men has saved our country from the blood and the horrors of a civil war. How can the 'republicanization' of the Reichswehr be carried out? Should we organize a special parliamentary commission to which all the officers would give a solemn oath that they recognize republican institutions? Or should we dismiss, by one stroke of the pen, all the officers and the State employees, who formerly served the Monarchy? It goes without saying that our State would not endure such a shake-up.
>
> "No, our officers have so far displayed nothing but loyalty and honesty in the fulfilment of their duties and discipline. They have nothing to do with any political groups or parties."

The *Koelnische Zeitung* quotes also the Minister of Defense Gessler as having said:

> "We must frankly admit that Germany will not endure for long the military system imposed upon it, which does not allow us to increase our forces even in case if we are attacked. We must demand that all European nations disarm the way Germany has disarmed. What do we find in the Fourteen Points of the late President Wilson? Every country should have as many troops as is necessary to maintain order within its territory, and no more. Indeed, there are but two solutions of the problem: either general disarmament, or a change in our status which would enable us to keep an army of the same strength and type as our enemies have. It is sheer nonsense that a country like Germany should be placed in the position of some Indian tribe.
>
> "The main principles of the organization of the Reichswehr were worked out at Weimar in 1919. There it was decided that the Reichswehr should be formed from the old officers' corps. The difference between my point of view and that advocated by the Social Democrats is this: I have never tried to inculcate Republican ideas into the Army; I have built the Army on another principle—on the loyalty of soldiers and officers to the oath sworn by them to the State."

The present Commander-in-Chief of the Reichswehr, General Hege, is quoted by the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt* as saying: "The Reichswehr is a weapon in the hands of the State." Yet, this newspaper declares sharply, there still exist political groups which maintain that the Reichswehr is crystallizing more and more clearly into a State within the State, into a political factor uncontrolled by the State. Where, then, does the truth lie, this newspaper asks, and then answers:

> "The Reichswehr, as an army of hirelings, has been imposed upon us by the Treaty of Versailles. Everybody understands that our enemies wanted us to adopt this system because they thought that such an Army would inevitably be weak and inefficient. Yet, contrary to their expectations, the young Reichswehr has developed into an excellent and highly organized military force.
>
> "The transition from the old Army to the Reichswehr was accomplished not without upheavals. Yet—and herein lies the historical service rendered by Dr. Gessler to our country—*the Reichswehr has remained, as a whole, above the political* struggle which has been going on in the country. It did not take part in the storms which raged around the question of the form of government. . . .
>
> "How difficult it was to achieve all this may be understood from a speech by (the Socialist) Scheidemann, who said: 'We understand, of course, that it will be extremely difficult for the old officers to give up the views imbibed since childhood, to change their psychology, and to assimilate new ideas and new institutions.'
>
> "Yet the Reichswehr has accomplished all this, it has grown into the new life, it has merged with it, and it has shown, even at the most perilous moments, that it is really 'a weapon in the hands of the State.'
>
> "The Reichswehr must have roots in all classes of the country; it must depend upon no single political organization. Especially must it keep aloof from the parties which do not recognize the existing régime. There still exist groups which, with all their loyalty to the State, are afraid of the word 'republic.' It is time to understand that to serve the State means, under the present circumstances, to serve the Republic. The amalgamation of the Reichstag with the Republic is a necessarily slow psychological process. No harsh measures could hasten it."

COMMUNISM'S PROGRESS IN SWITZERLAND

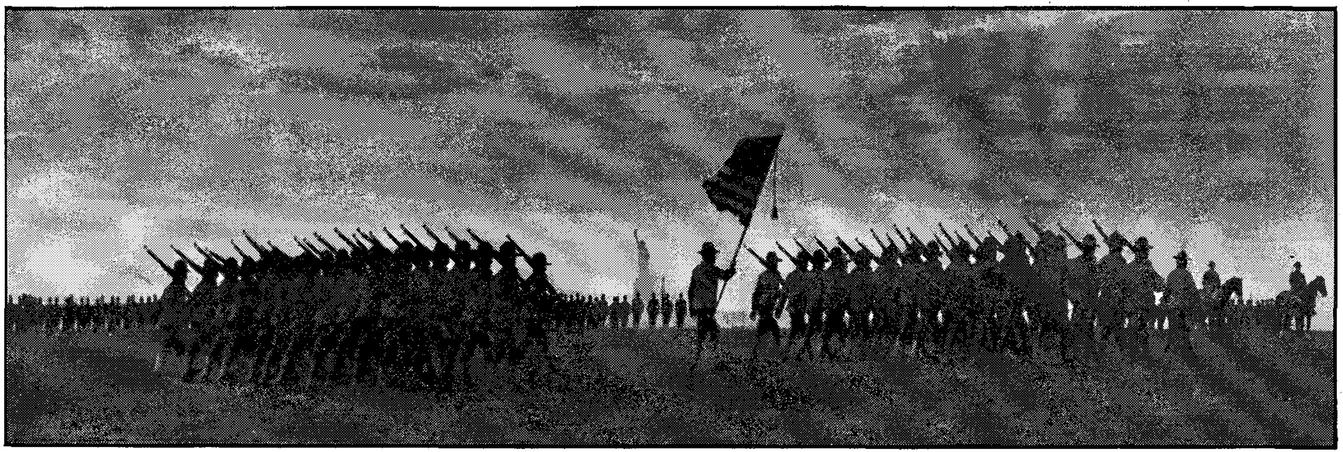
MANY MEMBERS of the Swiss Communist party in Zurich have fallen away from the organization, it appears; but, while a loss is recorded for this great Swiss industrial center, some new members were gained in the Vaud and Ticino Cantons. This information was brought out at the Fourth Congress of the party at Basle, where eighty-eight delegates met to examine Communism's present position in Switzerland. Altho the party in that country is small in numbers, it is very active, according to the Geneva correspondent of the London *Times*, who, in reporting the Communist Congress, relates the following:

> "The President, Mr. Welti, a member of the Swiss Parliament, reviewed the economic situation in Switzerland, and pointed out that the dividends of the big industrial undertakings had increased; that the borrowings both of industry and of the Federal and Cantonal Governments had been very much reduced; that Switzerland was now exporting large sums of capital, and that this flow of money was tending to associate the Swiss bourgeoisie more closely with the Great Powers. But the agricultural industry was going through a bad time, and the Communist party should seize the opportunity to gain adherents among the peasants. Communist propaganda is therefore likely to be intensified in the country districts during the coming months."

Since the expulsion of the Soviet Economic Mission in 1918 because of its connection with the Swiss General Strike, this informant tells us, the Swiss Communists have been comparatively quiet. But they have maintained their covert activities, and are well organized, he adds, and "it may be said that the Communist menace still exists." The Soviet Government has not been recognized by Switzerland, he reminds us, and has no diplomatic representative in that country, but at Berne there is a Soviet Red Cross Mission under Mr. Bagotzky which forms a link between Moscow and the Swiss Communist leaders. Secret Communist agencies exist at Zurich and Geneva, and this correspondent continues:

> "The latter is organized with an eye to eventual Soviet representation on the League Secretariat. The Swiss Communist party publishes two newspapers, one in German, at Basle, and the other, in French, at Geneva. One of the principal Communist leaders is Mr. Welti, a Basle advocate, who represented the daughter of Mr. Vorowsky, the Soviet representative at the Lausanne Conference, at the trial of his murderer, Conradi. The other leader is a Mr. Budemann, and there is a permanent representative of the Swiss Communist party at Moscow, Mr. Humbert-Droz, who is a member of the præsidium of the Comintern [Communist International]. The party has its center at Basle, where the majority of its members live. It is not in itself a serious danger, but many of its secret agents are at work among the non-Communist organizations, and especially in the Swiss Socialist party. Swiss Socialists are as a whole opposed to Communism, and the Swiss Trade Unions refused to send a representative to the Basle Congress, but they are sometimes influenced by their unavowed Communist members. This is the case at Geneva, where the extremists have almost complete control of the local Socialist party.
>
> "The Swiss Government and police are watching Communist activities very closely. The best weapon against Communism, however, is the Swiss Civic Union, which since its formation in November, 1918, has improved its organization so that it is now in a position to collaborate efficiently in resisting any revolutionary attempt. The Swiss Civic Union—which was set up by the Swiss Alpine Club—has thousands of members, all Swiss citizens who do not belong to the Army. Its branches spread all over the country; its members are not in any way Fascists, and bind themselves not to intervene in any purely economic strike.
>
> "The object of the Swiss Civic Union is to keep the public services running in case of a general strike, and its members may be called upon, according to their qualifications, to drive railway engines, tram-cars or motor-lorries, to carry on the postal, telegraph, and telephone services, and to undertake the delivery of foodstuffs and coal. In case of emergency, they are also available to assist the Army and police."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION



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BUT "AVERAGE MEN" LIKE THESE WON THE WAR

Pessimistic deductions from the army psychological tests, it is pointed out, overlook fine qualities revealed only in sterner tests of actual life.

THE AVERAGE MAN

SUPERSTITIOUS, ILL-EDUCATED, conventional and mentally equal to a fourteen-year-old, the average man, as discovered by the methods of science, does not show up well, according to Lorine Pruette, writing in the New York *Times*. Mr. H. L. Mencken might agree whole-heartedly with this picture, which is drawn by Harry L. Hollingworth, a Columbia psychologist. In it, we are assured, all of us will see certain resemblances to ourselves, in spite of the fact that the average man does not exist. Dr. Hollingworth has merely drawn a composite portrait of countless records and statistics from many thousands of men and women who have submitted to tests like those given in the Army during the World War, altho pessimistic deductions from the Army psychological tests, it is pointed out, overlook fine qualities revealed only in the sterner tests of actual life. We read:

"Life-insurance companies, the United States Army and Navy, police departments, schools and colleges have collected a quantity of data bearing on the physical measurements of men. Since the wholesale application of mental tests, statistics have been piling up in this field as well. Public schools and colleges have instituted systems of testing, and a number of college-entrance boards are cooperating on the use and standardization of a common test.

"The Army, with its 4,000,000 soldiers in training during the World War, furnished an enormous amount of information about the physical and mental characteristics of the American people. Of this 4,000,000 about half received standardized tests, and a sample of 93,000 men was used as the basis for statistical evaluation. This sample was very carefully selected from different sections of the country and from different racial groups, so that it may be considered more representative of the country as a whole than any other available study.

"Dr. Hollingworth used these figures to paint his picture of the average man. Sidney and Luella Pressey have based their conclusions on the case-study method, by which an individual or a family is studied intensively. This is, of course, a much slower method, but in some respects it is more satisfactory.

"Measurement of all sorts of persons for all sorts of purposes continues. Ten years from now we shall undoubtedly know more about the average man than we do to-day; but this increased knowledge will be in the direction of more detail rather than in upsetting conclusions."

Our fellow citizen, the average man is, of course, an abstraction, a central point that we all approach to some extent. But his picture is no spirit photograph. It reveals a close kinship to each of us as human beings. His portrait follows:

"At the age of fifty-three or earlier, the average man will die. In the time of the Romans, he did not live nearly as long. Whatever the length of his life, the average man will spend about one-third of it in sleep.

"In weight the average man comes to about 150 pounds. He is about sixty-seven inches tall. Under his skull he carries a brain that weighs about 1,300 grams. This is nothing for him to boast of, since there are persons carrying around a brain weighing well over 2,000 grams. The difference between the brain of the average man and of these other persons is more than twice the difference between the brains of the great apes and of the lowest human beings. On the other hand, the brain of the average man weighs more than twice as much as does the brain of the great ape, which averages about 600 grams.

"The average man has a pulse rate of about seventy a minute. His vocabulary includes about 7,500 words. He can probably tell you what is meant by 'nerve,' but he will have difficulty with 'coinage'; he understands 'insure' and 'shrewd,' but he is not clear about 'dilapidated' and 'philanthropy.' He may know from actual experience but can not explain the difference between poverty and misery. He can give three differences between a President and a King, but the difference between evolution and revolution seems to him not worth mentioning.

"If he has a whole minute for the problem he will get the correct answer when asked how many pencils can be bought for 50 cents if two pencils cost 5 cents. He can also find out how much seven feet of cloth will cost at 15 cents a yard. But he is completely lost when asked how many boxes there are in a collection in which one large box holds four small boxes, each containing four smaller ones. He can repeat seven numbers he hears, but if asked to repeat eight, he leaves one of them. He can repeat simple sentences such as 'It is nearly half-past one o'clock; the house is very quiet, and the cat has gone to sleep.' But if complicated instructions are given him, he will not be able to remember them all.

"The average man leaves school at the eighth grade. He has a smattering of local geography, and knows a little bit about history and a few elementary facts of physiology. In spite of the fact that he is to be accepted as a citizen, he has no general knowledge of civics, science, politics or literature. He is able to speak one language only. On a standardized intelligence test he makes about the same score as does an average boy of fourteen. He never develops the intelligence required for satisfactory high-school work.

"In industry he is likely to drift into the skilled trades, but is not likely to have an occupation superior to that of his father. After a short period of training he can become a plumber, a carpenter, a mechanic. He marries at an early age and has from three to five children. This family he brings up on an income that, until very recently, was not more than $1,000 a year.

"He believes a lot of nonsense and superstition. He does not take a great interest in religion, altho he has very set ideas about morality. He has a great respect for 'common sense,' and is quite convinced that he possesses it in a high degree. His conversation with his fellows consists largely in an exchange of personalities and comments about the weather.

"This average man has firm, tho unjustifiable, convictions about the causes of health and disease, and he readily prescribes for any known ailment. If he has heard of evolution he thinks that Darwin held men to be descended from monkeys. He has definite theories about the best time in which to plant crops, in the dark of the moon or in the light, and he has made some observations about thunder and lightning, such as 'lightning never strikes twice in the same place.' He is a Democrat and a Methodist, or a Republican and a Baptist, because his father was. It is not difficult to convince him that the spirit world communicates directly with us, and one or two coincidences are sufficient to convince him that thought transference is possible. It will give him a certain pleasure to think that there are mysterious persons who can 'read your mind.' He falls a prey to quack character analysts, mediums, salesmen with unsound investments, and the like. Beyond his trade he never knows anything very thoroughly. And yet he has a great influence in determining what the next generation will be like."

P. & A. photograph

GETTING FLAT-BOTTOM BOATS READY

Preparing for a levee break in Louisiana.

WHY NOT TEAR GAS IN CHINA?—Tear gas would have been both wise and effective as a substitute for shot and shell in the recent antiforeign outbreaks in China, thinks *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* (New York). It says, in a leading editorial:

"It would be difficult to imagine an occasion where harmless tear gas could have been used to greater advantage than at the beginning of the present disturbances in China, which have reached serious proportions. Instead of controlling mobs and effectively chastising that part of the Chinese population which sought to do violence to foreigners, those in command chose to use shot and shell. The result is a number of dead and wounded, the sacrifice of practically all the good results achieved through constructive work over several decades, and the laying of a foundation for revenge and hatred which will handicap even the most unselfish work which the white race may undertake in China for years to come. Why are such blunders continually repeated? Tear gas has been shown to inflict no injury. Its manufacture and use are well known. Its efficiency in producing both physical and psychological effects has been demonstrated. It is difficult to see why, with all our talk of humanitarianism, when the crucial moment arrives, we choose to kill and weep afterward, rather than to cause weeping first with its consequent diversion of attention and effort. Our sentimentalists seem to prefer to weep at the prospect of nontoxic tear gas rather than over gunshot casualties. There is little excuse for failure to have used tear gas in China. It may still be employed effectively, but powder and steel have already wrought much permanent damage."

WEATHER-BUREAU FLOOD WARNINGS

THE SERVICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU in issuing flood warnings has recently been described in detail by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The floods began, we are told, as far back as last October, as a result of heavy rains in August and September. They have gone on all winter in one region or another, augmented by rain, swelling the smaller waterways, which in turn swelled the greater, until there ensued the devastation that is being produced by the Mississippi. Says *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York):

"The first flood of importance was that of the Neosho River, in Kansas and Oklahoma, in October. This was the greatest flood on record for that region. Then came more rains, extending over Ohio and the upper Mississippi Valley. These rains caused floods in all streams tributary to the Ohio. Normally, October and November are the season of lowest water in rivers, yet in 1926, in early winter, nearly all the rivers in the Mississippi system, if not at 'bankful' stage, were at least at a stage much above normal. It was apparent that with winter and early spring rainfall above normal and considerable increase must make big floods in the spring.

"The rains came. The first great floods were in the southern tributaries of the Ohio, especially the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers. Both went into 'great flood' during the last days of 1926, so much so that the flood in the Cumberland was the greatest ever known in that river. These floods immediately filled all the lower Ohio above the flood stage. Later in January there was a big flood in the upper Ohio, which rose to nearly thirty feet at Pittsburgh and above fifty-nine feet at Cincinnati. Then it began to rain more generally. Kansas and Oklahoma, Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, southern Iowa, western Kentucky, western Tennessee, and later, Louisiana, all had heavy rains. The rains occurred at intervals not more than two or three days apart, and occasionally they were of the torrential type. There was nothing to do but advise people to get ready for general floods.

"Warnings were issued for all these floods before they began. As the rains kept on additional warnings were issued every two or three days for the lower Mississippi, from Cairo to its mouth, that still higher stages than those previously forecast would be reached. About April 13 every indication pointed to the greatest flood in the history of the lower Mississippi Valley, and at once bulletins were issued to that effect, warning everybody interested to take all possible precautions to protect life and property.

"These warnings were later repeated and emphasized, and since that time the Weather Bureau has issued daily advices of stages to be expected and the time when they are due. Beginning at Cairo it has been possible to make predictions of flood stages nearly a week in advance, and on going down the river warnings have been given at gradually increased periods in advance.

"On April 2 the Vicksburg district was advised that the crest of the flood would be reached by the end of the month. People at New Orleans were advised on April 8 that the crest would be reached there during the first week in May, and at the same time the probable crest stages were given. Later rains made it necessary to increase the forecasts of crest stages and to delay the dates therefore by five to ten days."

A REPORT ON "POISONED WHISKY"

DR. CHARLES NORRIS, New York's Chief Medical Examiner, in a recent report to Mayor Walker, has stirred up renewed interest in so-called "poisonous whisky," says *American Medicine* (New York). Dr. Norris has been able to collect reports of 741 deaths due to bad liquor during 1926, but he admits that this is probably a small number relative to the actual number of cases. We read:

"The sole factors in the cause of death are dependent upon the amount imbibed and the impurities contained therein. But besides these factors, alcohol is also a contributory factor in other casualty cases. For example, it is a cause of vehicular accidents, falls, gas poisonings, homicides, and industrial accidents. These latter causes, of course, obtained before Prohibition went into effect, so that they can scarcely be included as arguments against it.

"It has been possible to learn the nature of the denaturant in thirty-six cases only, because of oxidation and other chemical changes which the denaturants undergo in the body. The most commonly used are, first, diethylphthalate, second, wood alcohol, and, third, pyridin; but Regulation 61 of the United States Treasury allows the following: cadmium iodid, mercury salts, wood spirit, benzin, gasoline, benzol, nicotin, ether, chloroform, formaldehyde, camphor, nitrobenzol, the phenols and the various anilin dyes. Some, at least, of these agents are poisonous, even in small quantities; for example, nitrobenzol and the anilin agents, and it is difficult to understand why they are used with official sanction. It is assumed that the Government attempts to find denaturants which will enter into stable combination with alcohol so that it can not be readily separated therefrom, but there are various agents, such as creosote, for example, which are disgusting to the taste and, still more important, to the sense of smell, so that many drinkers would be deterred from drinking because of the odor. Moreover, creosote must be taken in considerable quantity before it is deleterious to any excessive degree.

"Now, the dangers to the body economy from imbibing adulterated alcohol are not only immediate but remote, the immediate dangers being, in reality, less severe than those which are spread over a considerable period of time. Acute poisoning is likely to cause severe illness and, if promptly treated, the effect soon becomes *nil*, but with those substances which are absorbed into the system in small quantities, over long periods of time, chronic irritation is set up in the vital organs, particularly in the kidneys, leading to disease and superinducing death.

"A great many people feel that they are perfectly safe in drinking grain alcohol if it is freshly made, but this is a false hope, for fresh raw grain alcohol contains many irritant poisons, quite as deleterious as many of the denaturants. Alcohol aged in wood becomes innocuous, in so far as these by-products are concerned, because of chemical changes which go on and also because of absorption of such substances into the wood. Many people assume that if they 'make their own' and are perfectly sure of the ingredients, no harm can come to them, but this is certainly not a safe assumption.

"No list of deaths from alcoholic poisoning can be complete, because there must be an enormous number which take place in private patients who are often reported as dying from something else than alcoholism. Patients expect physicians to protect them in this respect, and relatives and friends will not allow any aspersions to be cast upon a patient who is undoubtedly diseased because of excessive alcohol absorption. Then there are, too, cases of slow poisoning which die in hospitals, and the death certificate shows chronic disease of the blood vascular system, the gastrointestinal system, etc., which are not set down as being due to alcohol.

"It seems extraordinary that wood alcohol or methanol is favored by the United States Government as a denaturant. The medical profession has known of its poisonous qualities for many years, and special studies have been published in a great number of journals concerning its poisonous effects. The ophthalmologists have been especially active in reporting cases of blindness due to this cause and have affirmed that methyl alcohol has a selective affinity for the optic nerve. In some cases this effect can be brought about by its introduction through the skin. Ziegler, of Philadelphia, reported a case of a painter who accidentally upset a bucket of wood spirit over his clothing. He did not bother to change and within a day or two began to suffer from loss of vision, which was determined to be wood-alcohol blindness.

"Dr. Norris speaks, too, of the 'insanity of alcoholic origin,' but does not bring any facts to bear as to the possible increase of this malady since indiscriminate drinking of poisonous beverages has come into vogue. He thinks the remedy for our present ills is to prohibit importation of liquor, to perfect enforcement of the present Prohibition Law, and to compel closure of all stills; and he adds, naively, that it might be possible to enforce Prohibition if 100 per cent. of the population are willing to take the pledge."

FEWER AUTOMOBILES

THE PRODUCTION OF PASSENGER-CARS so far this year has been considerably below that of a year ago, according to recent figures issued by the U. S. Department of Commerce. In January, 1927, output was 28 per cent. less than in January, 1926; the February output 18½ per cent. less; and the March output of 341,665 passenger-cars was 10 per cent. less than in March of last year. Manufacture of trucks during the first quarter shows a slight increase, but as the number of trucks made is only 15 per cent. of the number of passenger-cars, this is comparatively unimportant. We read in an editorial discussion of the figures in *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York):

P. & A. photograph

FLOOD OR NO FLOOD, BOSSY HAS TO BE MILKED

"Some automobile companies—Chevrolet for instance—are making new records this year, but they are doing so at the expense of others. Altho the saturation point in the automobile industry in the United States has by no means been reached, there is ample evidence that the rapid acceleration in the rate of production that has characterized recent years has been effectively checked; and this at a time when prosperity continues great, money plentiful, and long-term financing of car purchases easily accomplished. Of course, there will always be a big demand for new cars by the oncoming generation and by present owners as their old ones wear out. This is certain in a country where 22,000,000 cars are registered—about one for every five inhabitants. But for undeveloped sales territory, manufacturers must look more and more abroad. There the potential demand is enormous; tho unfortunately the wherewithal to buy is decidedly limited.

"Sellers of lead have felt the decreased demand for automobiles through the corresponding shrinkage in the market for storage batteries. The battery makers have taken much less lead than was expected, and as one-fifth of all the lead produced goes into batteries, the loss of much of this trade is keenly felt. Aluminum is another metal that enters into automobile construction in an important way, and well over 100,000 tons of copper is used by automobile manufacturers in the United States each year."

THE HUMAN SPEED LIMIT

WE HAVE NEARLY REACHED IT, believes Prof. A. V. Hill, English expert in physiology, and winner of the Nobel medical prize in 1922. It is unlikely, he thinks, that our sprinters will ever break present records to any notable extent—perhaps in hundredths of a second—hardly more. Arthur Grahame, who interviewed Professor Hill at Cornell University, where he has been delivering a course of chemical lectures, gives the following exposition of the English physiologist's ideas, which are backed up by experiments conducted with new electric timing-apparatus of his own invention. Writes Mr. Grahame in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York):

Keystone View Company

MAN IS NEAR HIS LIMIT

Says Professor Hill, a British authority, after testing track athletes.

"When Charles W. Paddock, the California sprinter famous as 'the fastest human,' not so long ago ran 100 yards in 9 5-10 seconds, he established a new American record, clipping one-tenth of a second off the mark set by Arthur Duffy a quarter of a century ago. To do that, Paddock had to travel at the lively rate of twenty-four and one-half miles an hour. Is that close to the speed limit of the human runner?

"Science is answering this question. Prof. A. V. Hill has perfected a method of measuring the characteristics of an athlete in expenditure of energy and to calculate his speed. His predictions are based on studies of the effects of violent effort and of fatigue, which, in conjunction with an ingenious timing method, may result in proving that in some of the shorter running events the best athletes have come so close to the human speed limit that future record breaking is likely to be in hundredths, rather then fifths or tenths, of a second.

"This timing method consists of wire coils alongside the track at the starting line, at the finish and at intermediate points. The runner carries, attached to his waist by a tape, a small piece of magnetized hack-saw blade, and when he passes a coil a current is induced in it, and a galvanometer attached to the coil is deflected. These deflections are recorded on moving photographic paper. The timing slips provide a detailed and easily understood record of the athlete's performance, even showing when the runner 'beats the gun' by about a tenth of a second.

"When I visited Professor Hill at Cornell University experiments showed that with all the sprinters examined it took, at the start, about one-tenth of a second for the runner to flash the order 'go!' from his mind to his muscles. A runner who did the sixty yards in 7 and 56-100 seconds reached maximum speed at some moment between twenty and thirty yards, which seems to be the case with all sprinters. His last ten yards as a whole were the fastest. He covered them in 99-100 second.

"'A runner,' Professor Hill explained, 'is subject to a retarding influence proportional to his velocity. The faster he runs, the greater the resistance he must overcome.

"'A sprinter capable of running 100 yards in record time would perform work equal to that required to lift himself 300 feet or more in the air. In running 100 yards in ten seconds a man uses nine horse-power of energy.'

"This tremendous expenditure of energy supplies scientific basis for the belief, exprest by many prominent track coaches, that, when the present sprint records are beaten, it will be by fractions of a second so small that they can be recorded only by electric timing apparatus.

"'Muscles contract and relax rapidly when a runner is traveling at high speed,' Professor Hill then continued. 'Lactic acid—a product of muscular fatigue—is manufactured at the rate of three or four grams a second, and one and one-half ounces of this comparatively strong acid in the muscles at the end of a fast 100 yards will result in a considerable falling off in speed. Four ounces is enough to stop the athlete completely.

"'A runner traveling at high speed—say, ten yards a second—must pay a tremendous price in energy for even a slight increase in speed. At high speeds most of the mechanical energy developed by the muscles is absorbed by internal friction. Only a small part is available to move the body forward.

"'It is improbable that athletes of the future will be able to improve greatly on the starting speed of the present record holders. The strain on muscles and tendons already is tremendous. Once a sprinter has attained his maximum speed, the remaining distance to be run is so short that it is difficult for him to increase his speed greatly. For these reasons I do not think that there will be any startling lowering of records in the sprint distances.

"'In the longer runs a man's probable speed limit for any given distance may be determined by his oxygen-borrowing capacity.

"'To perform work, a muscle must have oxygen. But it is not necessary that this should come from the outer air. The muscles can use stored energy as an electric motor uses stored electricity. They are able to "borrow" oxygen, and replace it after the effort has been made and the athlete is resting.

"'In the sprints the athlete runs almost entirely on stored energy and breathing is of slight importance. In the longer runs the athlete's ability to borrow oxygen and repay it later is index to his ability as a runner.

"'The maximum oxygen intake of a runner is about three and one-half quarts a minute, and the maximum energy storage capacity is about thirteen quarts. This gives a total oxygen capacity of about sixteen and one-half quarts. An athlete running at top speed can use up all his available energy in a little more than 300 yards. When he has done so, total exhaustion is at hand.'"

WHAT WINDS UP THE UNIVERSE?

WHAT IS TO HAPPEN a billion years or more in the future gives most people little concern, remarks the New York *Herald Tribune* on its editorial page, but astronomers are curious folk, and this is one of the things that they worry about. It goes on to say:

"In his recent Gifford Lectures at the University of Edinburgh, among the most suggestive and inspiring of this year's scientific pronouncements, Prof. A. S. Eddington repeated the belief of many scientific men that the universe seems to be running down, like a clock which some one has wound up and then deserted. Light and heat are being poured out in enormous floods from all of the bright stars, of which our sun is one in perhaps ten billions. So far as we know, the energy of this vast flood of radiation is lost forever. Professor Eddington is chief advocate of the theory that the energy of the stars comes from the destruction of their own mass. Like human spendthrifts, the stars consume their substance to keep on making a show in the world.

"Such a process can not last forever. There must come a time when all the decomposable matter of a star is gone. That unfortunate star must cool off, grow dim, resign itself to an eternity of obscurity. If all of the matter of a star happens to be decomposable, all will be radiated away. The star will disappear altogether, like the Kilkenny cats which ate each other up. That is what is meant by the universe 'running down.' It was wound up, somehow, by the creation of matter. So long as the matter lasts it pulses with the breath of life. When the matter is exhausted, both light and life will cease.

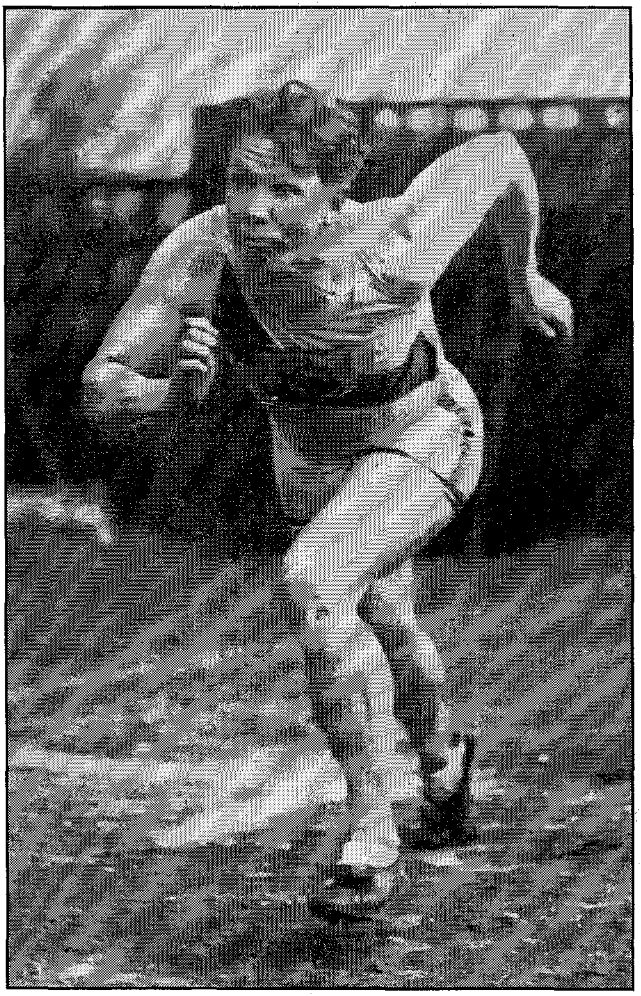
"Optimists have risen, however, to state a hope which Professor Eddington recognizes as possible, altho unproved. This is the hope of the conversion of energy into new matter somewhere out in space. Prof. Arthur Haas of the University of Vienna, recently a visiting lecturer in the United States, believes that certain kinds of light rays may combine to form new building stones for atoms of matter. If this be true, the light rays which go off so gaily into space may not be lost utterly. They may combine into new atoms; return to us after millions of years; go to form those vast gaseous nebulæ which some astronomers already regard as first steps toward the birth of stars. Hid behind the clock of the universe some such recuperative process may be possible, altho unproved. This is the hope of the world to keep them from ever running down."

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Mo.

TELEVISION A TRIUMPH OF THE ENGINEER

THE ENGINEERING PROFESSION, according to *The Electrical World* (New York), is the body of men who are to be congratulated on the achievement of television. Making use of principles already widely known, they have simply developed and devised machinery to make these effective, and have sensibly limited their efforts to a small field. Says this paper, in a leading editorial:

"Demonstration of television was an engineering achievement of the first magnitude—one which deserved the widespread acclaim brought to it by the popular nature of its appeal. Various experimenters in this field have in the past shown laboratory apparatus which it was hoped would some time produce vision at a distance. The telephone engineers, avoiding premature announcements, have made their initial appearance in this field with surprizingly complete apparatus. With it they have actually demonstrated television in operation over hundreds of miles of intervening space. Not content with its demonstration by a single medium of transmission, they have shown television both by wire and by radio. They have also developed several forms of receiving apparatus suited to the varying requirements of individual employment, such as would be needed in an ordinary telephone conversation, and to perception of the distant object by a considerable audience.



Keystone View Company

ONE MAN USING NINE HORSE-POWER

"In running 100 yards in 10 seconds," says Professor Hill, "a man uses nine horse-power of energy." The camera here has caught Paddock delivering a lot of this energy in a burst of speed.

"It is noteworthy of television, as the telephone engineers have worked it out, that the solution follows closely the lines that inventors and prophets have visioned for at least a generation. The recent striking demonstration was not the result of any radically new discovery, but rather an achievement made possible by the general growth of science and technical contributions of a high order which have vastly extended the range of control of essential factors. Such, for example, are the photoelectric cell, the distortionless vacuum-tube amplifier and the transmitting networks of predetermined characteristics, without which the ideas of a few decades ago, however sound, could not have borne fruit. What the telephone engineers have done is to study intensively each element of the problem and apply to its solution the best means now available through modern science and engineering. It is an achievement of coordinated research and development of a kind possible only in a great research institution possessing facilities for the adequate study of every element of the problem. In the case of television these elements embrace everything from the details of terminal equipment, which can be studied in the laboratory, to a knowledge and control of the transmission characteristics of lines and radio channels.

"Another aspect of this achievement of particular interest to engineers is the nice balance which has been struck between the goal sought—in this case the kind of scene which it has been chosen to transmit—and the limitations set by the physical means available. There has been much popular talk and discussion of transmitting such extended and complicated scenes as prize-fights, stage performances, and the like. Anything as extensive and ambitious as this would require the transmission of an enormous band of frequencies far beyond the present capacity of a single pair of telephone wires or any radio channel now available. To transmit clearly such a relatively small and simple object as the human face requires a much narrower band of frequencies and one reasonably within the possibilities of present knowledge. The fact that the peculiar problems of the telephone company are likely to be involved primarily with the adequate transmission of views of the human face makes its immediate television problem a simpler one than that which confronts those who seek to provide distant vision of a pageant. At the moment the television system which the American Telephone & Telegraph Company has worked out utilizes substantially the entire available transmission range of a high-class long-distance telephone circuit. As the demonstration showed, the rendering of the human face in animation is adequate, whether viewed in an individual apparatus or more than life size on a screen.

"The avidity with which members of the audience, and even the telephone company officials themselves, utilized the transmitted image as an adjunct to their telephone conversations with Washington indicated very forcibly the probability that television must in the future be considered seriously as a desirable addition to existing communication services. That it is ever likely to form part of the regular subscriber's telephone equipment is hardly probable, since the element of distant vision is not required in the great majority of conversations. That a limited number of special television terminals may be provided in each large center of population for use in connection with long-distance telephony seems, however, quite within the range of present engineering and commercial possibilities."

AN EARTHQUAKE EVERY FEW MINUTES—Earthquake statistics quoted by Dr. T. A. Jaggar, the well-known expert of the Hawaiian Volcano Research Association, indicate that an earthquake occurs somewhere on earth at least once every hour, and probably much oftener. Figures assembled previously by Dr. August Sieberg, of the University of Jena, Germany, lead to the one-per-hour estimate, but Dr. Jaggar regards these figures as quite incomplete, the total number being far higher. Says Dr. E. E. Free's *Week's Science* (New York):

"Many earthquakes occur beneath the sea, do not spread far through the earth's crust, and are not felt or recorded. The Hawaiian Volcano Research Association is a voluntary organization of persons interested in earthquake science. It assists the study of the active volcanoes of Hawaii, and in the single year of 1924, the records of the Association's Volcano Observatory showed, Dr. Jaggar reports, a total of 5,877 earthquakes. This is the record of only one out of some 430 active volcanoes in the world. If seismographs were installed everywhere, so that all of the earth shocks occurring in the whole globe were recorded, it is probable that there would turn out to be an earthquake every minute or two instead of merely one every hour. Shocks violent enough to shake the whole earth and to do damage somewhere, probably occur about once every two or three days."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

BRINGING ART INTO TRADE

A DEPARTURE IN EXHIBITIONS—ART IN TRADE

Telling the public what to expect from the new alliance between manufacturer and artist.

TWO YEARS AGO AMERICA STOOD outside the Paris Exposition of Decorative Arts and looked in. We were the only important country unrepresented among the exhibits. Whether chagrin at such absence has set us in the way of creating something that might have figured worthily there, or whatever the motive, evidences of a stirring of the waters were seen when Macy's department store recently held its Art-in-Trade Exposition. It was "an extraordinary movement in art and an extraordinary triumph in the art of showing art," says Elizabeth L. Cary in the New York *Times*. It was not simply an effort to show off goods for sale by one house. But "with concerted action the museum, the theater, modern interior decoration, moved into the field of the department store, dominated that field and told the public precisely what to expect from the new alliance between the manufacturer and the artist." As an exhibition, pure and simple, it departed from precedent in that it hired a producer from the theater. Lee Simonson it was who was given direction, and he is described as "an artist of the theater and past master in seizing and holding the attention of an audience and making the audience enter into the spirit of the play." Regarding the show as an exhibition—which, by the way, may or may not make pilgrimage to other cities—Miss Cary stops to consider "what it means to such an exhibition to have its stage set to bring out its special quality":

"Now that a craftsman of the theater has done it, you see at once that it had to be a craftsman of the theater, one to whom effect was everything, to whom design was effect and material nothing. If the effect desired was dark marble with veins of gold as a background for our glorious modern glass, and dark gold-veined marble was obviously out of the question, what matter? To the artist of the theater dark rubber floor-covering streaked with veins of gold did every bit as well—did for that matter ever so much better—in meeting the fluent requirements of a temporary show. And again, the panelings and framework of the rooms into which the exhibition gallery was divided were affairs of angle and straight line, not a curve anywhere. Two purposes were served. The keen, energetic spirit of modern art was embodied and a great saving of labor and material was accomplished. The setting accomplished at least half the initial work of bringing the vast department-store public to a realization of the opportunity offered them; the opportunity to see what the addition of an artist's intelligence, skill, and feeling does for the objects brought constantly before our eyes in daily life."

Then the show was at least 70 per cent. our own art, and that she regards as better than 100 per cent., since it gave a chance for salutary comparison. And—

"The comparison, it must be admitted with all courtesy to our visitors, was incontestably in our favor. For us, at least, the American artist, in league with the mighty gods of the machine, provides the most significant, and naturally the most sympathetic, expression of life as we daily see it and as our artists see it for us with their more sensitive and disciplined vision.

"In a recent discussion of the arts and crafts of Sweden, Gregor Paulsson quoted a saying of the Swedish people: 'You shall eat below your earnings, dress according to them, and establish your home above them.'

"The Macy exhibition demonstrated conclusively that a home could be established in this country upon a fairly moderate scale of expenditure with art coming in at every turn. Textiles, pottery, silver, and prints go far toward emphasizing the individuality of a house, and in these fields at least the priceless element of art can be had for only a little price. Heaven send that Mr. Ford continue his elevating influence over the cost of antiques if that will drive us to acquiring the work of living men in establishing our homes a little above our earnings."

The exhibition also provided speakers drawn from conspicuous figures of the art world. In their talks they strest the marked betterment of the public taste in things decorative during the last decade. The shop windows, for one thing, show this, declares Henry McBride in the New York *Sun*, and now coax people not only to buy but to buy wisely. Then, too—

"Further evidence, if further evidence be required, may be obtained from the popular monthlies and weeklies which pride themselves upon circulations of a million or more and which go into the subject of decoration at great length, and frequently under the direction of the most expensive authorities obtainable. Before the war these same publications dealt with the subject in a manner that could only be considered comic, but since the war, as all these speakers have said, a change has come over the scene.

"None of them, however, delved into the cause of the betterment, tho there was a general insinuation between the lines that it could be attributed to the increased prosperity of the country.

Money, and the habit of having money, go with good taste ultimately. But in all matters of art that affect country-wide movements it is not enough for the few to be rich; it is necessary for the bulk of the people to be in a position to become interested. This state of affairs seems to have arrived. Whether it is due to the current high wage of the vast army of the employed or whether it is due to the Prohibition law (so despised in certain quarters) that puts money in the housewives' purse instead of into the coffer of the corner 'pub' is a matter for those who deal in statistics to decide. But certain it is that there is a vast deal of money in circulation, and that the first mad plunge of the working-classes into silk pajamas is over and that an era of more critical spending has been entered into."

Such facts point again the mystery of our aloofness from the Paris Exposition. Mr. McBride, while saying that "the response of the manufacturers and of the great shops such as Macy's is only at the beginning," yet warns us that "much more education will be required and is on the way."

"The highly significant exposition of the last week, it seemed to me, aimed at instructing the experts themselves rather than people in general, tho there can be no doubt that 'the masses' gave it their respectful attention. The charming designs for fabrics by Edward Steichen, for instance, which upon close investigation proved to be ingenious arrangements of the shadows and colors of quite homely objects, such as matches and lumps of sugar, drew their full share of praise from astonished spectators who appeared to like the designs none the less upon learning their origins.

"But it appeared to one expert, meaning myself, that there was a danger in taking the public too much into the artist's confidence in such matters, and that 'the inner music' of the pattern, the charming mystery of the rhythms might vanish when the design was seen to be a mere sequence of lumps of sugar. Apropos of this I vaguely recall an old adage that beauty resulted when 'matter was in place.' Flowers, for instance, to most sentimentalists, seem distinctly in place upon a lady's gown, even when imprinted there with literalism; but lumps of sugar? I wonder! Personally I should prefer not to know that they were lumps of sugar.

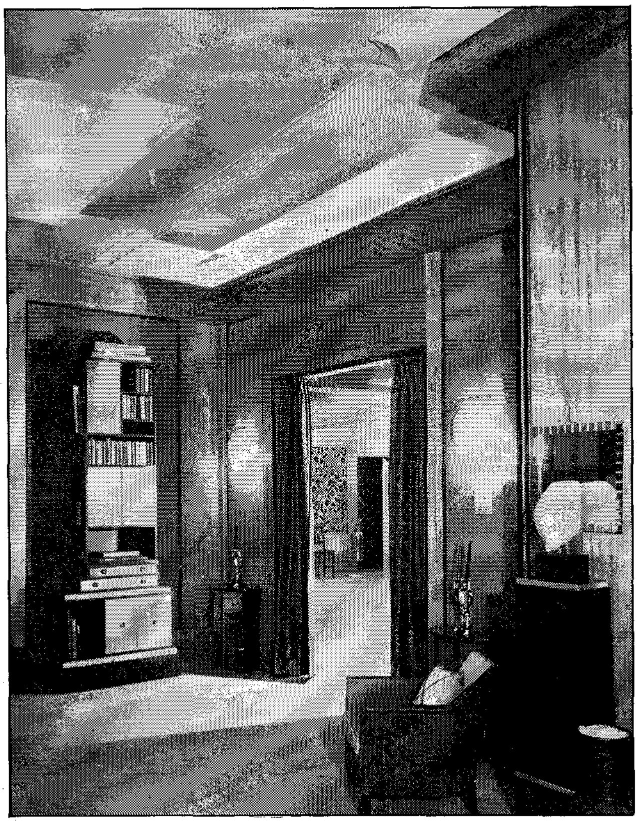
"This is, of course, distinctly an expert's problem, likely to be solved almost as soon as posed. There are many such in the Art-in-Trade exposition. It is a great merit of the affair, especially since it is apparent that there is going to be a great striving for what is known as 'quality'; altho that term needs definition when applied to productions that are produced in bulk. Mr. Simonson in an interview said that 'art in this age has to be simplified if it is going to be produced on a large enough scale so most people can afford to enjoy it.' That is the crux of the matter —the 'large enough scale.' The manufacturers must think of the mass production, but the most intelligent among them will see that it is poor economics to be economical with their artist designers. The best designers, in the end, pay best. That point is affirmed all along the line in any Art-in-Trade exposition, but particularly in this latest of them.

"A few of the already distinguished artists and craftsmen who shine with especial credit in the exhibition include Edward Steichen, already cited, and Raoul Dufy, Paul Manship, Hunt Diedrich, Van Dongen, Bruce Rogers, Robert Locher, Herbert Kelly, Cobden Sandersin, Maurice Marinot, Bertram Hartmann, Arthur Crisp, Edgar Brandt, Paul Frankl, Henry Varnum Poor, Primavera, H. Erwin, and the glassworkers from Sweden, Vienna, and Venice."

THE COVER.—Mr. Patterson arrives in port this week on the *Flying Cloud.* Devotees of our colored frontispiece will perhaps remember his representation of *Old Ironsides*, used December 5, 1925, and of the packet ship of the Black Ball Line that we brought forward in June, 1926. Here again, we might repeat what was first said, "is a blue water picture painted with a profound sense of color and action." The artist is a New Yorker, and a member of several of the city's art clubs. He is an old-time deep-water man who started to sea at the age of thirteen. He has visited many ports in many climes, and his pictures are not the inaccurate fumbling of a landlubber artist. He would probably satisfy the heart of the late Joseph Conrad, who, when he visited New York, and sailed up the harbor, ignored the vision of palatial ocean liners, and watched with a keen interest the maneuverings of a sailing-vessel which was after his own heart.

THE NEW PRIZE PLAY

WHAT WITH THE COMPLACENCY of Mr. Hammond (*Herald Tribune,*) the fury of Mr. Woollcott (*World*), and the calm disapproval of Mr. Gabriel (*Sun*), Prof. Paul Green, who won the Pulitzer prize for the play of 1926 answering the Pulitzer conditions, may hold his decorations with what satisfaction he can muster. It is not common to find high approval for prize awards, so this recently decorated play, "In Abraham's Bosom," joins a long procession. The play ran a rather short course in two successive theaters. "In its six or eight weeks of life under the nursing of a weak producer it lurked in obscurity," observes Mr. Hammond. "While multitudes were attending its rival candidates it came and went, a lowly negro thing, neglected by the public." But Mr. Hammond finds it easy to see why this play put it over Sidney Howard's "Ned McCobb's Daughter" and "The Silver Cord," Maxwell Anderson's "Saturday's Children," and a few others only less heralded:



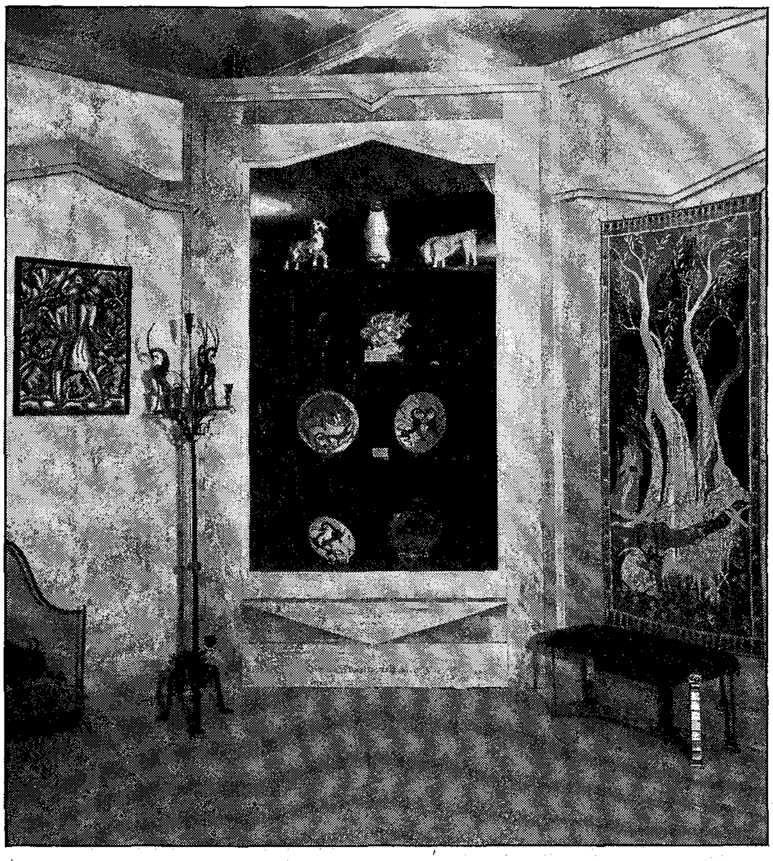
CORNER WITH A VISTA AT THE ART-IN-TRADE SHOW

Bookcase and armchair designs that present something new. Curves give way to angles and straight lines.

"Mr. Pulitzer's wish, when he established the tournament, was that its high hat and $1,000 in cash be awarded to that American play 'which shall best represent the educational value and power of the stage in raising the standard of good morals, good taste and good manners.' Mr. Pulitzer was not a theatergoer, and so he overestimated the show business as an instrument of improvement. His reporters, therefore, have been bewildered in their endeavor to pick from the Broadway recreations any that possest missionary qualities. This year, for instance, they must have been dismayed in their hunt for angels. Half a dozen of the shows had wings, but their flights were earthy. Even 'In Abraham's Bosom' seemed to be lacking in the forces that Mr. Pulitzer naively suspected to exist upon the stage. But it may have inspired the several persons who saw it to believe that the lot of a North Carolina negro is not a happy one, and to go out and start something to make it better.

"'In Abraham's Bosom' is a biography of a negro in seven acts, showing the tragic bruises that may befall a Southern colored man when he bumps his head against the stars. 'Give a nigger a book,' says one of the philosophic Afro-Americans in the play, 'and you might as well shoot him.' *Abraham McCranie*, having learned to read and write, aspires to be a flambeau to his crusht people in the turpentine belt, a torch upon a hill, beckoning them to arise and shine. His ambitions result in hunger, ignominy, the contempt of the black folks and the wrath of the whites. The highest moment of his crusade is that in which he puts on a plug hat and delivers himself of long, argumentative and musical spirituals in favor of educating the negro. At the end he murders an abusive white man (his own half-brother) and is shot through the heart by the Ku Klux Klan as the curtain falls.

"It is a sad story, so well written and so well played that even the near-Southerners who applaud 'Dixie' loudest may be urged to sympathy. Too long, too deliberate, and too much concerned with emphasizing its propaganda, it eventually becomes a little tiresome. *Abraham's* raptures and agonies are expanded and reiterated until the average gum-chewer fidgets in his seat. The author, an educator in the University of North Carolina, is as much of a showman as his conscience will permit, which is considerable. But not enough, one fears, to make his tragedy a derrick able to lift the Drama to the upper stories of the evangelist's art. However, its 'ethical content,' as the present editor of the New York *World* calls it, is more than that of 'Saturday's Children,' 'Broadway,' or 'The Silver Cord.' It is one of the 'better plays,' and it is acted by a company of negro mimics as skilled in impersonation as the Russians, the Irish, or the English, the races that act the best."



GIVING HINTS TO HOUSEWIVES

A corner showing terra-cottas, plates, candelabra, and wall-panels done by various artists at the Art-in-Trade Exposition.

Mr. Woollcott's disapprobation will perhaps be sufficient to give the opposite view. Having been disappointed in previous years by the award, he gives a smart rap over the knuckles of the three judges, Walter Prichard Eaton, Clayton Hamilton, and A. E. Thomas, but admits that their plight is not an easy one:

"Debate on the topic is always rendered curiously difficult by the elaborate but highly confusing specifications set down for the guidance of the judges. They are to award the $1,000 prize to that 'original American play, performed in New York, which shall best represent the educational value of the stage in raising the standard of good morals, good taste, and good manners.' Now, I can not for the life of me see how Professor Green's pitying, accusing picture of life in the Carolinas serves that specified purpose any better than does 'Chicago,' for instance, with its cleansing derision of our newspaper-ridden criminal courts, or the contemptuous treatment of war's hollow satisfactions in 'The Road to Rome.' Indeed, I have never been able to see, and can not now see, how a play can ever 'represent the educational value of the stage to raise the standard of good morals, good taste, and good manners' except as its beauty and its truth may enlarge the human heart. Furthermore, I believe that knowing this, these judges must consciously or unconsciously forget all the rigmarole of the specifications and decide, in so far as they can reach agreement at all, which of the new native plays seems to them to have been the truest and the most beautiful. Of course, the exigent terms of the award then come in handy to becloud and defend the decision."

Mr. Gabriel retires with this shot, after indicating his preferences in other plays:

"Like many other members of an extremely good-natured and unappeased community of theatergoers, I am hopeful that Paul Green will develop into an interesting and sufficiently adept playwright. He has a poetic stride which may carry him much further than that. But to date he has not come anything like as far—and his friends and his Pulitzer prize judges have done him no lasting favor in scruffing him forward."

ROBINSON

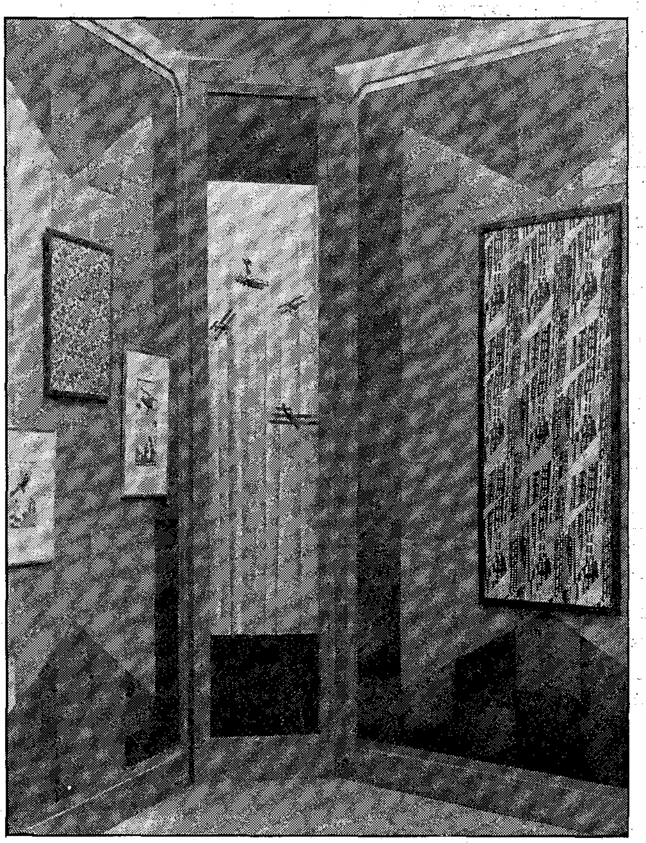
IF OUR POET is all his reviewers claim for him, it should be enough just to say "Robinson" as we say "Swinburne"—or soon will be. Mr. Edwin Arlington Robinson has published his longest poem, "Tristram," and a taste of it may be found in our poetry page. The literary world of New York fêted him at the Little Theater on Sunday night, May 8, when Mrs. August Belmont, formerly the Elinor Robeson of the stage, read a generous excerpt. Mr. Carl Van Doren made an address, reporting Mr. Robinson's plea for "no superlatives," and only indulging in them as one forbidden. But the critics were under no such prohibition. With them Swinburne, Tennyson, and other dealers with the Arthurian story are relegated to second place. Mr. Mark Van Doren, who writes a volume on Robinson for The Literary Guild is "convinced" that the present version "is the best in English since the Middle Ages." In a long notice in the New York *Times Book Review*, Mr. Percy M. Hutchison writes:

"The tale of the tragic and passionate love of Tristram and Isolt, a story a thousand years old, yet young as long as the world lasts, has again been made the subject of a narrative-dramatic poem, this time not in Germany or in England, but in America. And it is not too much to say that the 'Tristram' of Edwin Arlington Robinson may be placed first among all modern versions of the ancient tale. For those who have despaired of American poetry, here is cause for change of heart; for the poem is proof that when a poet is willing to admit that poetry is not something to be molded out of green cheese, not something to be extracted miraculously from the surrounding air, but something the roots of which go deep, the American imagination is as capable of sustained flight, as capable of building with the same architectonic soundness and symmetry and beauty, as the imagination of any other land or race. . . .

"Mr. Robinson's poem is quiveringly alive in every line; it shudders and changes, or moves with lyric stateliness, according to the mood. Here and there will be found a tortured passage, an idea tossed to and fro by the shuttlecock of what is at times an overintellectual approach. But these lapses are few and far apart, and, altho one coming upon them may be tempted to raise that old cry which has been hurled at Robinson, especially in his earlier day, of work smelling of the lamp, the criticism, if extended to the poem as a whole, would be as unjust as it would be inaccurate."

READING OUR MUSICAL THERMOMETER

AMERICA PASSIONATELY DESIRES A MUSIC of its own. So, at least, we are diagnosed by Ernest Newman, the English critic, who has been supplementing his observations of two years ago by his surveys of a recent few days when he came here to speak in Boston at their celebration of Beethoven. He came back to New York, however, to find his material for diagnosis. He admits the artistic success of American architecture, and wonders if success in the way of creative music will be commensurate. He can not "see how it is to be done by jazz," tho he has softened the reprobation of this musical form which he displayed in a recent controversy on the theme fully reported in The Literary Digest. He tells us now in *The Sunday Times* (London), that his recent articles on jazz brought "an astonishing number of letters of eager agreement with me from all over America; and during this last visit of mine I found, among all the musicians and music lovers with whom I talked a marked decline of enthusiasm for jazz." Mr. Newman, whose eminence entitles his opinions to respect, gives us his present conclusion:



FABRICS THAT ARE OF TO-DAY

Sky-scrapers and airplanes furnish motifs for designs on the cloth.

"The first enthusiasm was comprehensible. America passionately desires a music of its own. Jazz was America's very own. Therefore it was natural that it should be reasoned that, out of America's very own jazz should be born America's own music. The flaws in the simple argument are, I fancy, now becoming apparent to all thoughtful Americans. Jazz is just formula, trick, stunt, which is what commends it to the more primitive intelligences among both composers and listeners. A composer of any strength, however, will have no use for the mechanical formulæ, and so, as a contribution to art, jazz is doomed.

"But surely out of all this welter of a new civilization will come, some day, a new music, as typical of the best there is in the country as the new American architecture, painting, and literature are? I hope I shall live to see it, for when the real thing comes it should be marvelous. The great composers of Europe have exprest in sound the civilization that exprest itself in other ways in the literature, the buildings, and the social life of their countries. If any American composer can express in sound what I felt in the few minutes in which I realized for the first time the beauty and the power of which the new American architecture is capable, he will add another to the world's wonders.

"But at present, so far as I can make out, there is only ferment in American music; a hundred composers are eagerly seeking for new methods of expression and new ideas to express, but the heaven-sent genius still tarries. Meanwhile it is impossible for a stranger to believe that, on the merely reproductive side alone, there can be so much and such admirable activity in America without an ultimate repercussion on the creative side: out of so rich a mixture of elements there is simply bound to come the right combination some day. As I had only two days in New York, and both were full of engagements, I unfortunately could hear no music there, except some numbers that Mr. George Gershwin played me from his latest musical comedy, which struck me as by far the best things he has yet done. I had particularly wanted to hear Mr. Deems Taylor's new opera, 'The King's Henchman,' but this was not in the Metropolitan bill until the evening of the day I had to sail.

"In Boston, however, I had one of the half-dozen richest experiences of my musical life. The Boston people had laid themselves out to give what, I think, was the biggest of all the Beethoven Centenary celebrations after those in Vienna. When I first heard the Boston Symphony Orchestra in New York, a couple of years ago, it was in process of reconstruction. Koussevitzky has now made a marvelous instrument of it; I can imagine nothing finer than its playing of the nine symphonies and the Mass in D under him. I should have liked to hear it also in some more colorful modern works; but in a way the limited palet of Beethoven was a severer test for both conductor and orchestra. The greater symphonies were overwhelming in their power, but the smaller ones were a revelation. Such playing as we had in the first, second, and fourth would be frankly impossible in London, with our inadequate orchestras and our scanty rehearsals.

"I came away strengthened in my conviction that the only cure for our troubles is to give up the preposterous attempt to run half a dozen second-rate orchestras, and form, out of the best of the material, a London Orchestra that might easily become, in a few years, the equal of anything on earth. But I suppose there are too many interests and too many egoisms in the way of so simple a solution of our problem as this would be."

Mr. Koussevitzky does not fear to assert where Mr. Newman only suggests that the Boston Symphony Orchestra is the best in the world. He delivered this judgment to a New York *Sun* reporter on the eve of his departure for Europe:

"I dislike making comparisons, yet that is what I think. In the same breath let me say, however, that the New York Philharmonic and the Philadelphia Symphony rank with the Boston Symphony, with the advantage in favor of Boston. All three have attained the level which was reached, and is now again being reached by the famous Vienna Symphony Orchestra, which for generations held the first place in all orchestral organizations."

In the matter of audiences the palm also goes to Boston:

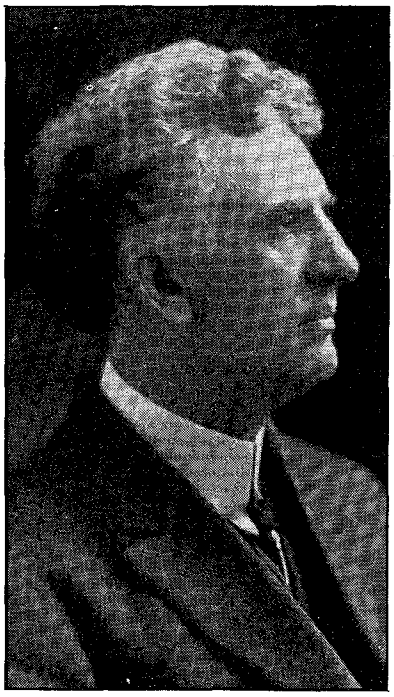
"The reason for this is that the same people attend the musical programs year in and year out. There are people in my Boston audiences who have been attending the concerts for three generations, and I know just where they sit, and can almost feel how they react. If they are absent I have it sitting unpleasantly on my mind. I do not mean by this that a single individual listener gives me inspiration, but I do find that inspiration comes from the audience as a whole, or what we term as the ensemble. In Boston we have this as nowhere else in the United States.

"In New York, the audiences are brilliant, in the French manner. The listeners are keen and alert, but there is often a superficiality and sophistication which is strangely a New York manner. In Washington concerts are received in a diplomatic manner. A light clap of the hands is regarded as a most unbending act. One never knows just what a Washington audience thinks. It is always polite. In Baltimore, there is an easy and languorous response to melodic things, and a certain restlessness at the overstaid and dignified. Each of your cities has its own whimsicalities. Boston always remains esthetic and intellectual."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

THE "FLYING" AND FIGHTING FUNDAMENTALISTS

HELL IS TO BE PUT BACK in its proper place in the teaching of religion, and the theory of evolution is to be driven out of the schools, if the World Christian Fundamentals Association can have its way. This ambitious program, we read, is to be initiated in the South, possibly in Georgia, "because the South has led in the movement against modernism," according to Dr. W. B. Riley, President of the Association, pastor of the First Baptist Church in Minneapolis, and one of the country's outstanding foes of Modernism and scientific theories accounting for the miracles of the Bible. He recently lost his fight to have the theory of evolution taken out of the schools in Minnesota, but defeat has spurred him on to redoubled energy. "It is time for Fundamentalists to act," he says. "We have been asleep too long. Fundamentalists have awakened to find their richest educational institutions filched from them by modernistic trickery, their missions undermined, many kindred institutions endangered or lost, and religion itself facing a crisis."



AN ARCH FOE OF MODERNISM

Fundamentalists "have been asleep too long," says Dr. W. B. Riley, in announcing the beginning of a campaign to "mold sentiment against the evolutionary theory."

The World Christian Fundamentals Association recently held its ninth annual convention in Atlanta, with literalism in the seat. "We accept the Biblical word without question," declared Miss Ruth Wahlquist, secretary of the Association, as she is quoted in a copyrighted dispatch to the Providence *Journal*. "World creation was not through any process of evolution, but was a divine expression of omnipotent power. Woman's origin in the rib of Adam was an actuality and not an allegory." Dr. Richard Wilson, professor of Old Testament history at Princeton, declared, we read in the same dispatch, that in all his study he has never found any historical evidence to disprove any fact in the Bible. "You often hear the objection that a whale's mouth isn't big enough for it to swallow a man," he said. "But literally translated that passage in Jonah does not read 'whale' but 'big fish.' Who of us knows enough about the big fishes of the world to say that there wasn't one large enough to swallow a man in the Mediterranean in the year 800 B. C.?" Nor does Dr. Wilson wonder at Daniel's escape from the lion's den, since "there are some people whom animals won't touch, and there are some odors that an animal will not go near. I think," said Dr. Wilson, "that there was an odor about Daniel's clothes that kept the lions away." The experience of Lot's wife was classified as "one of the chemical miracles," like changing water into wine. Paul Rood, vice-president of the Association, would put hell back into popular teaching. "We need to have a Biblical preaching of hell," he believes, as he is quoted in the *Journal* dispatch, "not the hell of Dante, but Christ's conception of hell. No one has spoken of hell oftener than He. He refers to it as a motive for right living."

All of which explains why the Fundamentals Association is warring to the hilt against scientific interpretations of the Bible and scientific explanation of the method of creation. The convention, we read, arranged the machinery for a fight to the finish with the supporters of the theory of evolution. "From now on," said Dr. Riley to a representative of the New York *Times*, "we intend to see to it that every campaign for education of the voters and legislators is postponed until we have had a fair chance to spread the truth before the people and to get our position clear." To carry out its program, the Fundamentalists have arranged to enlarge and to widen the scope of an organization known as "The Flying Fundamentalists" of Kansas, whose work it will be to "mold sentiment against the evolutionary theory and to get voters educated to the point where they will express themselves through the ballot as the Fundamentalists wish." Dr. Riley outlined to the *Times* representative what the Fundamentalists have accomplished so far. It seems that they have had their defeats as well as their victories:

> "Evolution laws have been passed in Tennessee and Mississippi. These statutes bar the teaching of any theory of the origin of man contrary to the teachings of the Bible in all tax-supported schools.
>
> "Texas, Florida, and California have interpreted, through the constituted authorities, existing laws that evolution can not be taught as a science. They are allowed to refer to it as a speculation, to consider it as a part of history, but not as a proven fact. That interpretation is acceptable to Fundamentalists. We ask no more.
>
> "In Florida, Representative Stalnaker has introduced an out-and-out evolution bill. It has been reported favorably by the House Committee on Education, and its passage by the House is assured. Its fate in the Senate, however, is in doubt.
>
> "Bills have been presented and fights made against evolution in Missouri, North Dakota, Montana, Maryland, and New Hampshire, but have met defeat. In these cases their defeat has been the result largely of lack of preparation. Bills have been presented by honest, sincere men, but without any organization behind them. As a result they have had no chance from the start.
>
> "Now, in Minnesota, where we have just lost a great fight for evolution, there was a different story to be told. We had four speakers who were busy for six months canvassing the State and telling the voters what the bill meant and why it should be passed. Everywhere our representatives met with an overwhelming response. There was no half-way reception, and yet we lost.
>
> "It was the result of the fact that the newspapers of the State opposed our movement and all the educational interests were against us, especially the State University. They fought it tooth and nail. Nine-tenths of the people of the State were for us, but when the bill went to the Senate, we were licked.
>
> "We have just finished a campaign in California, and lost in the Senate, where the committee reported against us and the Senate sustained the majority report. We did not have sufficient time.
>
> "We have not yet mapped out our program or picked out States, but it will be thorough, and will include New York, Pennsylvania, and other big States.
>
> "The Fundamentalists in a way are a loosely knit organization. We have numerous members of our own, and then many organizations which are affiliated or cooperating with us. These

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A FEW OF THE FAMOUS PLAYERS WHO ARE ASSOCIATED WITH THE CHURCH

include such organizations as the Christian Crusaders of Florida, the Defenders in Kansas, the Fundamentalist League in Pennsylvania, and others."

The Fundamentalists are a determined band, but it is suggested even in stalwart Fundamentalist quarters, that all Christian leaders of varying shades of belief might well turn their time and energy to more important matters in forwarding the Kingdom of God on earth. That stout Fundamentalist paper, the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, which "can not accept the theory of evolution, despite the arguments of many scientists who are not only students of biology, but Christians who practise the things they preach," and which would support an antievolution law made to apply to tax-supported schools, but not made applicable to independent schools, thinks that "whence we came is a matter of little importance in comparison with how we live and whither we go after we have ceased to exist in the flesh." In comparing the antievolution struggle with Prohibition, *The Commercial Appeal* says there is nothing in common between the two. "Prohibition was aimed at a vice that was destroying the bodies and damning the souls of men, breaking up homes, contaminating society, and corrupting government." But—

> "Evolution does none of these things, nor is there any indication that it will ever be a menace to the spiritual and material well-being of the individual, to society as a whole, or prove an obstacle in the way of community and national progress.
>
> "In matters of religion and governmental policy we shall remain in the ranks of the Fundamentalists, but at the same time we regard theories as to the origin of man of comparatively little importance. There are problems of far greater importance pressing for solution, and we believe it wiser to concentrate on these.
>
> "For these reasons we are of the opinion that either an evolution or an antievolution drive would be inopportune."

The Fundamentalists are beaten before they start, in the opinion of the Savannah *News*, which says that evolution, knowing nothing about the laws against it, "will continue to evolve":

> "Some families will improve, some go the other way; some corn will grow better and some worse; some breeds of sheep will grow better and some worse; some cotton will deteriorate and some improve; some strains of horses will lack proper attention and decline, while the descendants of other horses, being carefully chosen and carefully schooled, will be better than their ancestors. When every successful farmer in the United States practises evolution, when every successful horticulturist in the country practises evolution, when we all expect our children to be an improvement on ourselves, when we are constantly thinking of the effect of environment upon them, when we believe the human race still has room to improve and can do so, what's the use in fighting evolution? Let's just forget the fight and turn our attention to something thinking people can disagree over."

A CLEAN STAGE FOR THOSE WHO WANT IT

EVERYBODY RECALLS THAT THE STAGE was once known as the handmaiden of the Church, but too many people, it seems, think the stage is now an outcaste from the Church family, corrupt and corrupting. Many follies have been committed in the name of art, it is true, and in many instances license has been allowed to run riot on the boards. But it is by no means true that most actors and actresses spend all their free time in orgiastic pleasures, shooting their sweethearts, divorcing their wives and husbands, as the case may be, or in following every dictate of idle fancy. Off stage, the majority of actors and actresses are much like other folk in the essentials. In fact, says one who knows them well through long association in preaching to stage folk, marrying them, christening and confirming their children, and burying them when the curtain has been rung down, actors are almost always incurably religious. Dr. Randolph Ray, rector of the Church of the Transfiguration, New York, blest by Joseph Jefferson as "the Little Church Around the Corner," has a good word to say for his friends of the theater. What is true is this, he writes in *The American Church Monthly*, an Anglo-Catholic journal:

> "The actor is most unconventional. He works when others play—steps out of character, dances and dines when other people are starting to bed. He sleeps when others work. It is much more of an effort for him to attend an early Mass or an eleven o'clock service than for most of us. The repressions of conventional life that surround and restrain the average business man or society woman form no such barriers for him. His temptations are greater, his freedom is appalling. The credit due him for the accomplishment of a sane and normal life is tremendous; for the actor, on the whole, does accomplish this. We judge his home life by the marital scandals and wild orgies of a comparatively small number who make constant news for our daily press. The truth is that the great average, under most adverse circumstances, live happy, beautiful home lives; are contented wives, affectionate and loyal husbands, self-sacrificing children."

A large number of actors, notes Dr. Ray, are sons and daughters of clergymen; some of the men have studied for the ministry; a great many more have grown up in sincere church homes. They love and reverence the Church. There are various church guilds made up of stage folk, and Dr. Ray tells us that these guilds are the means of keeping the actors loyal to their traditions, of bringing back those who have lost their church connections, of making new friends for the Church. At the Church of the Transfiguration, the rector notes, there are many associations with the great ones of other days—Edwin Booth, Clara Morris, Mrs. Gilbert, Joseph Jefferson, George Holland, Lester Wallack, the elder Sothern, Ellen Terry, Maurice Barrymore, the Drews, Richard Mansfield, Dion Boucicault, the Davenports, and others. To-day, associated with the Church and the guild, are John Drew, George Arliss, Grant Mitchell, Edward H. Sothern, Julia Marlowe, Mrs. Whiffen, Mrs. Richard Mansfield, Grace Griswold, Cyril Maude, and literally hundreds of others. The actors come to the Church of the Transfiguration, says Dr. Ray, "to be married; they bring their children to be baptized; they are confirmed here, and are buried from the church. The names of the two Houghtons, uncle and nephew, who for seventy-five years ministered here, are held in unaffected reverence and affection by Jew, Roman Catholic, Episcopalian, and Protestant alike, and rightly so, for they were the religious champions and guides when stage champions were few."

At the same time the prejudice against the stage folk is dying out, and "ever increasing numbers of both Roman Catholics and Episcopalians attend the parish nearest them, for the actor to-day is welcome in all Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, and in most Protestant churches as well." The stage is getting more than its just share of blame for the condition of the world's morality, thinks Dr. Ray. "It is reflecting rather than creating a condition." Tastes have changed. "We repress nothing now. What we think, we think aloud. We talk undrest English." The daring exploits of the stage are in answer to "the wild demand of the audience who want here the same kind of free expression that they get in their books, dances, conversations and social amusements generally." But "nowhere is there such loud complaint as from the actors themselves. They do not want to portray acts and actions, legitimate or vicious, which demand privacy or, until recently have demanded privacy, and were only suggested on the stage." Immorality on the stage, then, is a reflection of the times. If we want constructive plays, plays that show life as it is, setting forth the truth about good and evil—plays that are amusing, clever, artistic, urges Dr. Ray, "we must create a demand." For the other part:

> "The theater will respond quickly enough. The actor wants to do the really worth-while play. He is an artist first; he loathes much that the playgoer demands every year. Many beautiful and clever plays, artistically done, die ingloriously from starvation within a few weeks, while theaters showing mediocre plays are filled by the denunciatory advertising of jealous reformers.
>
> "When we are really in earnest and know what we want, we shall have it. If the American public would read clean books and would go to clean plays, the demand would find a great supply. We who are or should be the representative people—because we are the intellectual or thinking people, or, so deluded, sit in the seats of the intelligentsia—we are really responsible for creating public opinion. We do this by having the courage of our convictions. Convictions should not be presented in negative form. We must overcome evil with good. The good play runs just as long as we support it. The bad play can run no longer.
>
> "The influence of the stage is in many ways more far-reaching than the pulpit. Where the preacher reaches his hundreds, the successful play reaches out to thousands; and while it is primarily the reflection of the morals and conditions of the time, it is more and more becoming the great instrument of propaganda. If the propaganda tends to constructive, uplifting influence, its value as a force for good is untold and unlimited. If the play is vicious and the ideals low, it becomes a terrible agent for the destruction of culture, religion, and civilization. A commercialized stage is no more to be tolerated than a stage chained and restrained by censorship. These two forces threaten ominously the modern stage. As the pulpit must be free, so indeed must the stage be equally untrammeled. People who have ideals, the people who know the good and desire it—the people who sit in the congregation and the audience, by their support of the real and the good can make charlatanry and evil impossible. Reform must come from within; the bad can never be eradicated by legislation, roar we never so loudly."

LAZINESS AS A CAUSE OF CRIME

NEITHER DISEASE NOR SOCIAL HANDICAP nor economic disadvantage is responsible for young men taking up crime as a career, in the opinion of William McAdoo, Chief Magistrate of New York City. The chief cause, as he sees it, is nothing more nor less than a desire to escape honest work. Living in the richest country in the world, where a million dollars is talked about as ten thousand dollars would have been talked about some years ago, the idea of these young outlaws, says Judge McAdoo in an article in *The Scientific Monthly* (New York), is "to get what they call 'easy money' by criminal methods so that they may not have to work, and may have it to spend on their appetites, lusts, passions and vanities, for they are immensely vain and proud of their criminal records. The money they get by stealing and robbing goes mostly to gamblers and women of their own type, and the balance is spent recklessly in a style of living to which they ordinarily would not be accustomed." In his characterization of the majority of the young criminals, the New York magistrate declares they are "lacking in the normal emotions of love, sympathy, kindness, gratitude, friendship, and a sense of civic obligation, but on the contrary they are cruel, cowardly, heartless, selfish, ungrateful and godless and dangerous." After reciting his special opportunities as Police Commissioner, and for sixteen years as Chief City Magistrate of New York, Judge McAdoo sets it down as his considered opinion that—

> "In this country no young fellow who wants to work need go idle, and the wages are the highest in the world in all classes of employment, so there is no economic distress which would force recruits into this murderous army. It may, therefore, I think, be safely concluded that my assertion that they will not work is absolutely grounded in fact. They are lazy loafers and will continue to be so once they are started on a criminal career. They will rob, steal, swindle, terrify, sponge on their parents, rob their own family, sell narcotic drugs, tout for race-track bookmakers, and in some instances and in certain localities terrorize and blackmail the whole neighborhood through fear of them. I am sorry to say that I do not think that the large majority of them are reformable under any conditions. Can psychiatry and psychology actually tell us how far heredity and environment are responsible for them? Can we analyze the character of a Gerald Chapman, Whittemore and 'Bum' Rodgers by ascertaining their mental ability or lack of it? Science can only tell me as to the fellow's head. It will leave me groping in the dark as to his character. I want to know about his outlook on life and his personality. How, otherwise, is it that of large families, say five or six young men, only one will turn out to be a 'black sheep'? How is it that the other five born in a congested tenement-house in an undesirable locality, of the same parents, do not go wrong and are in all respects good citizens? Of course, I understand that we all have different finger-prints, and it is a matter of common observation that members of families are different, radically so in temperament, spirituality, morality, industry, and very much so in physical appearance. I am not underrating these new sciences. On the contrary, I believe that they should be used freely in our courts and custodial institutions, and I would like to see them able to give us an analytical biography of the subject by which we could look into the heart of the man as well as his head."

Taking up the question of punishment, Judge McAdoo believes that in time the State will have to create "a great custodial institution, which will be neither a State's prison, penitentiary, a jail nor a reformatory, but will be a self-supporting community with farms, shops, churches, schools and every other feature of modern progress." Prisoners would not be discharged until pronounced cured. How many would be susceptible to cure Judge McAdoo does not know. A few might be saved:

> "As it is now they go in and out of jails, workhouses, penitentiaries and State's prisons until they get long, criminal police records, and the fewest of them are ever shown to have been reformed by the deterrent effect of the present treatment.
>
> "We will get nowhere with a sloppy sentimentalism on the one hand or a ruthless inhumanity on the other."

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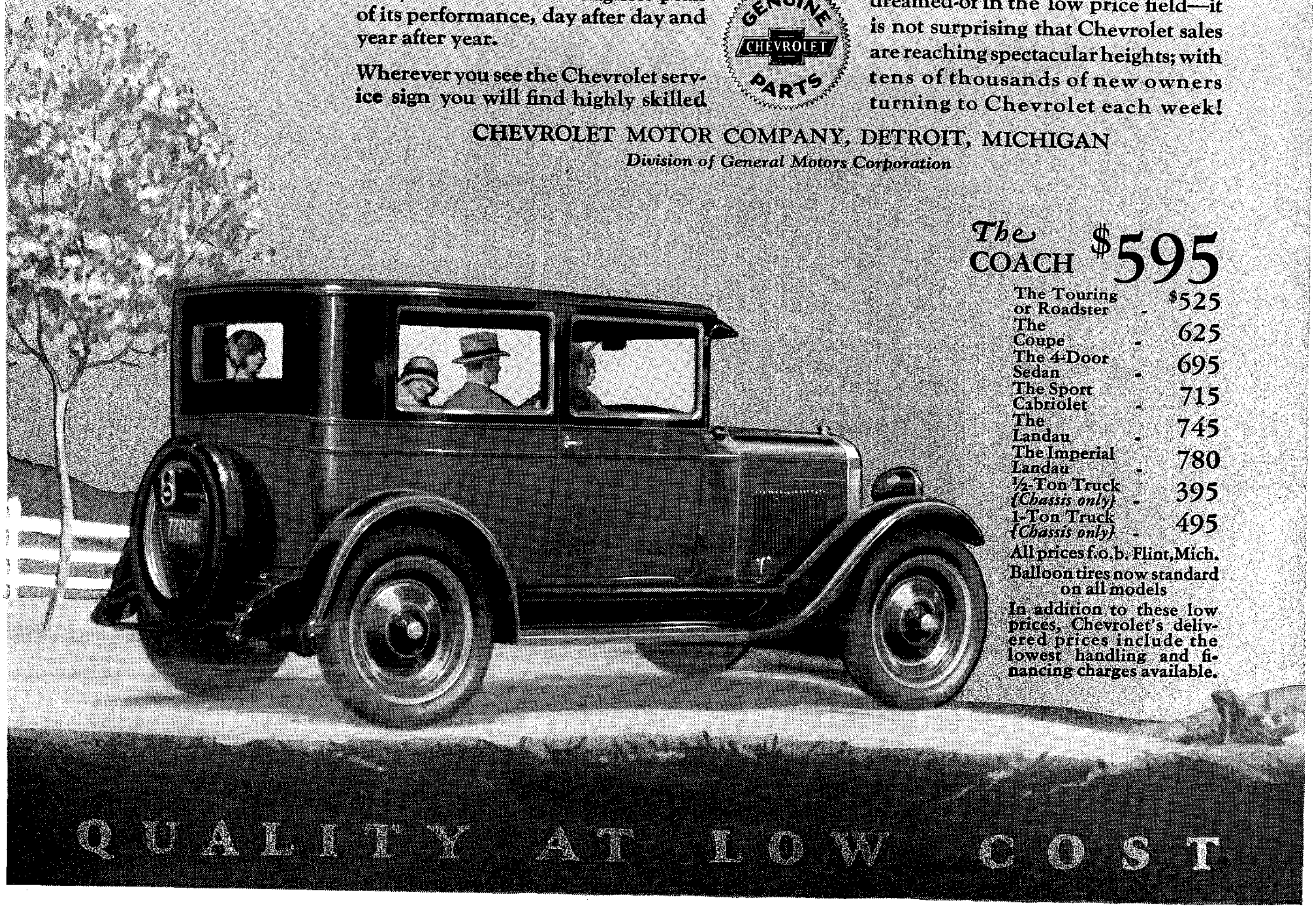

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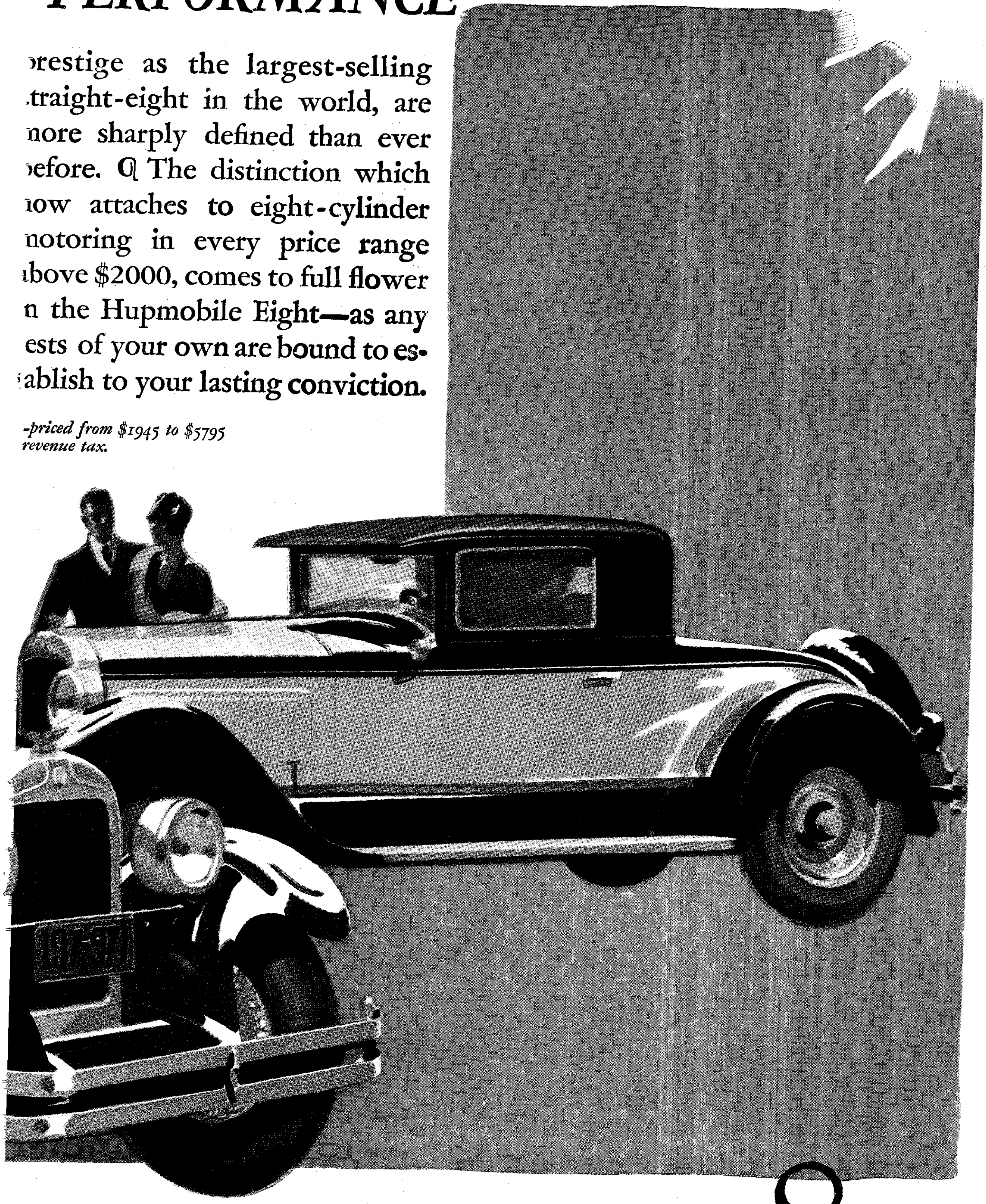

E EIGHT 8

HER MIRROR WILL NEVER TELL THIS TRAGIC STORY

4 out of 5 surrender to Pyorrhea

So many women in the richest years of life are unfortunate pawns of neglect, cheeks sunken and sallow, eyes lifeless . . . Still there are exceptions: Charming women who wear their beauty like a queen, who with a little care protect their loveliness and health against the attack of Pyorrhea.

Like a blight, this enemy settles on health and beauty. If neglected, its poison seeps through the system often causing rheumatism, stomach disorders and facial disfigurement. It strikes 4 out of 5 after forty and thousands younger—victims of carelessness.

Don't fear these uneven odds. Simple preventive measures will give you protection. Have your dentist examine teeth and gums thoroughly, at least twice a year. Start using Forhan's for the Gums—today!

You Can Be Sure of This

Forhan's Antiseptic Refreshant does just what we promise for it. It safeguards mouth, nose and throat against oral infection and relieves unpleasant breath instead of concealing this embarrassing trouble behind a telltale odor. Thousands are now keeping breath sweet and fresh this sensible way. Try it. At all druggists—35c and 60c.

Prepared after the formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S., for many years a Pyorrhea specialist, this dentifrice is designed to thwart this grim foe, or to check its course.

While keeping gums firm and healthy, Forhan's keeps teeth pearly white and protects them against acids which cause decay.

It is folly to wait for danger signals. Prevention is easier. Start using Forhan's for the Gums, regularly, morning and night. Teach your children this good habit. Get Forhan's from your druggist—in tubes, 35c and 60c.

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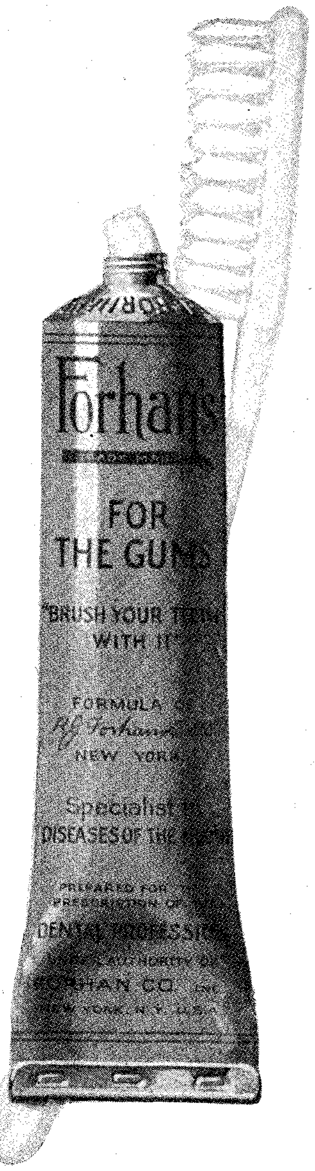
FOR THE GUMS

MORE THAN A TOOTH PASTE

. . . IT CHECKS PYORRHEA



CURRENT ▾ POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

THIS passage represents *Tristram* and *Isolt* on the fatal night of her marriage to *King Mark,* when *Tristram* stole away from the banquet hall and was joined by *Isolt* for one last interview before he went away to Brittany. Readers familiar with Tennyson's "Idylls" or Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde," if not the Arthurian legends, will reconstruct the scene. Mr. Robinson's superb tale runs into two hundred pages (The Literary Guild):

FROM "TRISTRAM"

BY EDWIN ARLINGTON ROBINSON

Isolt, almost as with a frightened leap
Muffled his mouth with hers in a long kiss,
Blending in their catastrophe two fires
That made one fire. When she could look at him
Again, her tears, unwilling still to flow,
Made of her eyes two shining lakes of pain
With moonlight living in them; and she said
"There is no time for you to tell me this;
And you are younger than time says you are,
Or you would not be losing it, saying over
All that I know too well, or for my sake
Giving yourself these names that are worth nothing.
It was our curse that you were not to see
Until you saw too late. No scourge of names
That you may lay for me upon yourself
Will have more consequence for me, or you,
Than beating with a leaf would have on horses;
So give yourself no more of them to-night.
The King says you are coming back with me.
How can you come? And how can you not come!
It will be cruel enough for me without you,
But with you there alive in the same walls
I shall be hardly worthy of life to-night
If I stay there alive—although I shall
For this may not be all. This thing has come
For us, and you are not to see the end
Through any such fog of honor and self-hate
As you may seek to throw around yourself
For being yourself. Had you been someone else,
You might have been one like your cousin Andred,
Who looks at me as if he were a snake
That has heard something. Had you been someone else,
You might have been like Modred, or like Mark.
God—you like Mark! You might have been a slave.
We can not say what either of us had been
Had we been something else. All we can say
Is that this thing has come to us to-night.
You can do nothing more unless you kill him.
And that would be the end of you and me.
Time on our side, this may not be the end."

A STORY *in petto* is in this bit from *The Journal of American Poetry* (Charlotte, N. C.):

THE ROAD TO LONDON

BY MARY SINTON LEITCH

The road from Lyne to London
When Sussex downs are green
As velvet made of fairy moss
To deck a fairy queen,
Runs gay past many a hawthorne hedge
Along a river's windy edge
Where gold laburnums lean.

When Jenny went to London,
On every fragrant gust
Of wind was borne a blackbird's song,
And daffodillies thrust
Their dainty heads through pasture bars
To see who danced beneath the stars
Down to the city's dust.

Swift leads the road to London
By flowering lane and lea
While every breeze and brook and bird
Makes springtime minstrelsy;
But slow, O weary-slow to tread,
Long, long the self-same road that led
My Jenny home to me.

HERE are two poems from the Russian of the late Grand Duchess Olga Nikolaevna, daughter of the late Emperor of Russia, after a literal translation in prose by the Honorable Maurice Baring, published in *The Times,* January 18, 1926. The poetic version by Charles Dalmon appears in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London). The originals were found at Ekaterinburg, after the murder of the Imperial family, written in a copybook belonging to the late Grand Duchess:

BEFORE THE IKON OF OUR LADY

O, Queen of Heaven and earth, from our long weeping
Now give sweet solace in your tender keeping!
We pray to you—our hope and our salvation—
O, hear us in our grief and desolation!

Deep in the slough of passion we are taken,
And in the darkness of our sin forsaken:
O, look upon our country in her sorrow,
And save her from to-morrow—and to-morrow!

Our Holy Russia—your bright home for ages—
Is dying where red revolution rages:
O, be her Interceder, gentle Mother—
We, in our anguish, know not any other!

Hope of the desolate, we kneel before you—
Abandon not your children, we implore you!
Turn not away from us in our long weeping
But give sweet solace in your tender keeping!

PRAYER

O, send us, Lord, endurance from on high,
That we, in these dark days when all things fail us,
May suffer bravely—even if we die
When our tormentors in their sin assail us!
O, God of Justice, help us to be strong;
And with forgiveness, and with love, restore us
To bear the heavy, blood-stained Cross along
The path of agony we see before us!

O, help us now, in Christ our Saviour's name,
From those who in their hatred would confound us!
O, lead us through the insult and the shame
Of all the evil tumults that surround us!

O, God and Father of the Universe,
Hear, in this dreadful hour, our supplication!
And to our souls give peace from those who curse
And crush us with profane humiliation!

Before the grave, with broken hearts that bleed,
Your servants faint and fall in mortal weakness.
O, breathe upon their lips the strength they need
To pray for all their enemies, with meekness!

APRIL thrust itself so far into May this year that the tang of this reproach in *The New Republic* may still be living with us:

MARCH . . . APRIL

BY LEONORA SPEYER

This is a sullen time of year;
The sodden earth is ill at ease
Where lie the roots of trees.

Rigid the hills, the fields austere;
Unwillingly, the thought of buds
Occurs along the woods.

A smudge of green is here and here;
A ragged cloud goes limping by
An uneventful sky.

This is a miserly time of year;
Reluctant coming, reluctant going—
And the sap's strength growing, growing!

The Adelphi (London) announces its suspension. In it we have found some excellent verse, and part with it with regret. This appears in the penultimate number:

THE DREAMER

BY A.

The night wind at my window
Taps with a sleeping rose—
"O wider, open wider,
And hold me close!"

What disembodied spirit
In league with winds and flowers
Goes woefully a-wandering
This hour of hours?

My mother's soul is sleeping
(Sleeps calm, sleeps true);
Contented is my father's
Spirit, too:

No sister I, no brother,
No dear, dear friend to mourn;
I am not one who paces
His garden walk forlorn.

Again the wind at my window
Taps with that dreaming rose—
"O wider, open wider,
And hold me close!"

A PICTURE from *The Northern Magazine* familiar in the Northwest, brief but complete:

THE JAM-BREAKER

BY STANLEY FOSS BARTLETT

Seething waters and swirling logs—
A jam—and the clamp of peevee-dogs.
A tumble, a break, a rumble and roar—
A bit of humanity borne before.
High in the spray on a rearing log,
He poses calmly with peevee-dog.
A flash of color, the plaided clothes—
He's out where the tranquil water flows.

IF one can find detachment enough at this time to read this, one sees a point of view apart from the spirit of destruction. *The Arkansas Gazette* (Little Rock) prints it.

THE MAD OUTLAW

BY LYDIA COMHURST

I am the Flood—
'Mid far mountain-ways born
On an unforeseen morn
In the lair of the snow-mother's brood;
I was sired by the storms,
Swiftly nursed in the arms
Of the pitiless rains of my blood.

The mad outlaw—the flood—
I must go—I must flow,
Tho I crush as I grow—
Devastation's my Gargantuan mood.
In my turbulent path,
Seas I spawn when my wrath
Spends itself where your cities have stood.

Make way for the flood—
Make way, towns and meadows,
Make way!—for my mood knows
No walls which man-made, long have stood.
Unharnessed I pour
O'er the velvet green floor
Of your pastures, where cattle-clans stood.

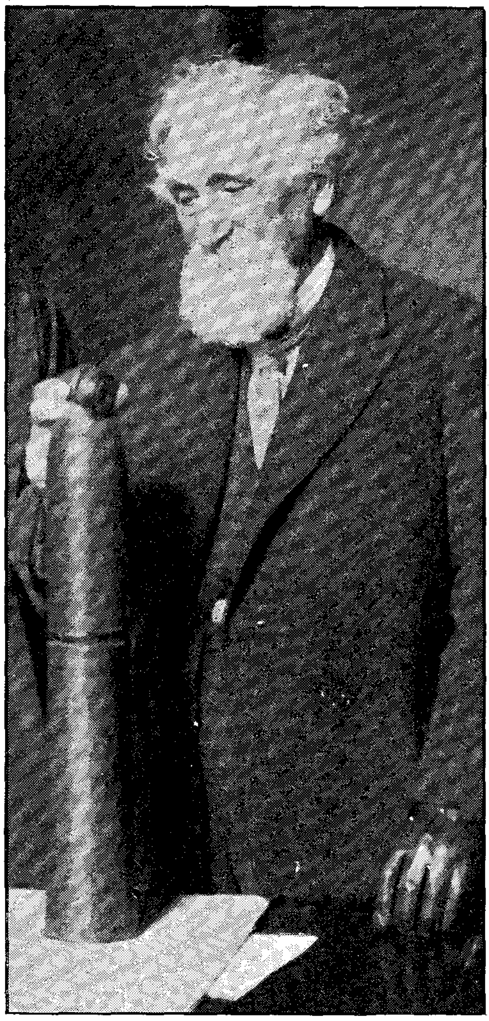
I am the flood!
Ye will build but in vain
Walls to curb me again,
Ere the poison is purged from my blood,
Self-scourged I must go
Till my lover I know
I am mate of the great sea—the flood.

PERSONAL ▾ GLIMPSES

HUDSON MAXIM: DESTROYER AND LOVER OF LIFE

A WALKING PARADOX masked in bushy whiskers, he anticipated some of Einstein's deductions by almost a generation, and yet was sufficiently detached to "engage vociferously in borough politics." His warmest admirers freely admit that he loved the limelight and always dramatized himself as protagonist of the scene—"every pose a picture," as the old footlights slang had it—yet they point to the solid achievements of the man, to his highly original productiveness and brilliantly speculative mind, as beyond all reproach of attitudinizing. He had, as one of his many editorial elegiasts puts it, "an enormous capacity for living"; and that explains how it was that he "could invent deadly explosives, and also dress up as King Neptune for an Atlantic City beauty pageant." No wonder it can be said, as by this commentator in the editorial columns of the Newark *Evening News:* "Fundamentally his was a fine intellect—yet people never took him quite seriously." Perhaps because he had what the head-line on this editorial calls a "playboy complex," or perhaps because he sought to diffuse himself over such a variety of fields. A jump from torpedoes to the science of poetry, for instance, may have bewildered some onlookers. There was something almost Rooseveltian in the happy confidence with which Mr. Maxim tackled every theme that excited his interest, and discoursed in tones of authority upon it. As described by the writer already quoted, he was "as picturesque in character as in personal appearance"; hence, "strangers seeing Hudson Maxim for the first time felt sure he was Somebody before learning his identity. He had a compelling presence, a sonorous voice, and a cock-o'-the-walk method of speaking. When he took up a cause, he took it up with both hands and hurled it into the faces of his adversaries. He was like the man of whom it was said: 'You can hear him coming before he gets started.'" Tracing some of his characteristics to childhood influences, the editorial runs on:

> Maxim had to fight for everything life gave him. As a child he knew hunger and cold. He literally wrested an education from adverse fate. As a result he was a fighter all his life. If the fight was for some big thing, like his claim to the invention of smokeless powder, he liked it; if the fight was for some little thing, like domination of Hopatcong Borough Council, he liked it just the same. A fight was always a fight.
>
> He led the battle to save Lake Hopatcong from possible exploitation as a water supply. He invented hundreds of mechanical appliances, some of which enriched others, but not himself. He was strong and brave; lacking a hand, he still saved two girls from drowning. He quarreled with his brother Hiram; but Hiram's son loved him. A strange medley; but most of his notes were sweet.



International Newsreel photograph

THE INVENTOR IN HIS ELEMENT

Mr. Maxim was never more completely at home than when expounding the structure and qualities of high explosive shells, such as he is fondling here.

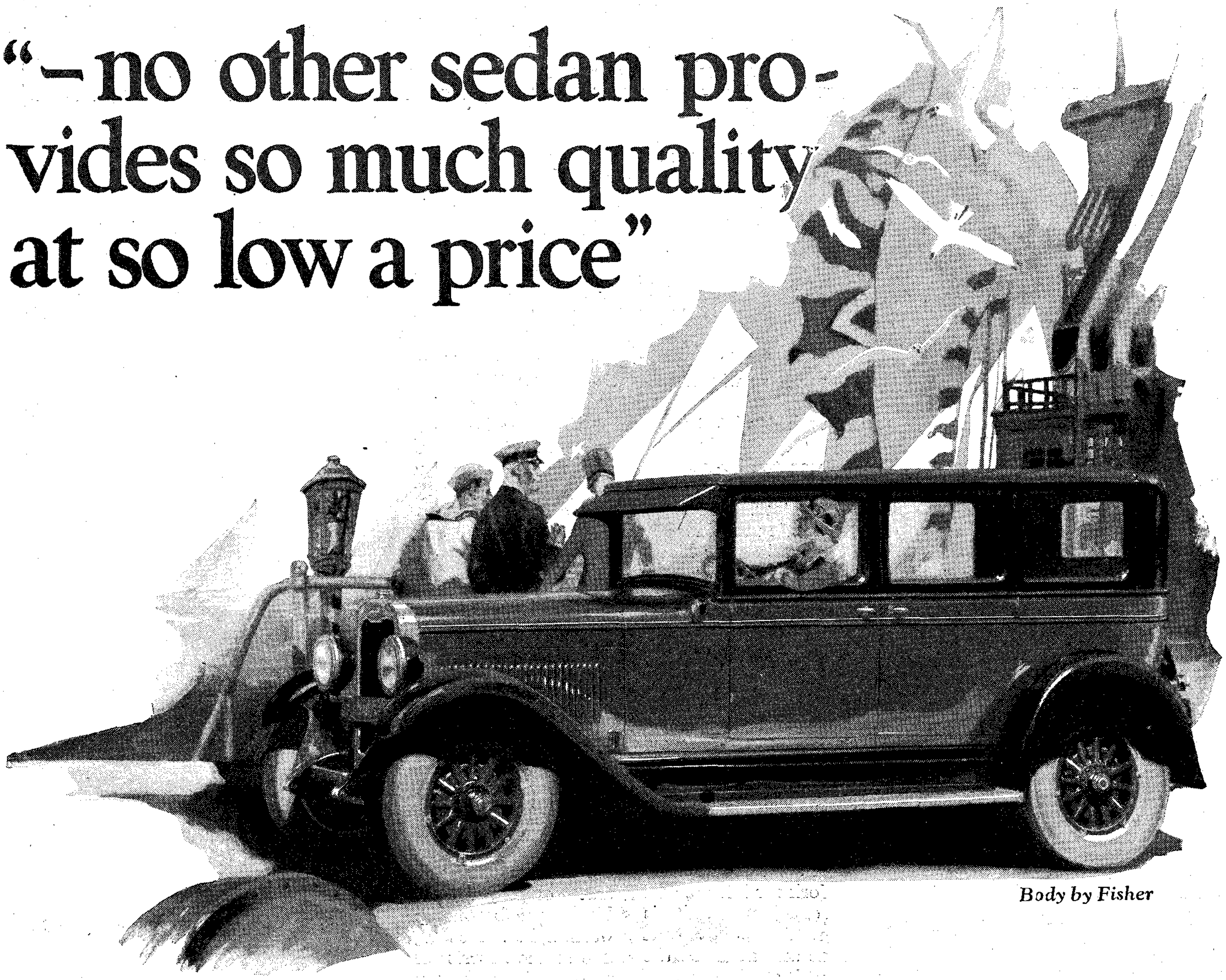
By other commentators he is classed as a man of peace, who hated war and sought to end it by making it more terrible with his inventions. On the other hand, it is shown that he had small tolerance for pacifism, and did not believe there was any immediate prospect of war being removed from the category of human experiences. In recording the inventor's death at the age of 74, at his home beside Lake Hopatcong, New Jersey, the New York *Times* relates:

> For several decades the name of Maxim has been associated with modern armament. Mr. Maxim was the inventor of smokeless powder, which was a vital factor in revolutionizing modern warfare; his brother, Sir Hiram Maxim, invented the Maxim machine-gun, which until the development of other machine-guns during the World War was the standard rapid-fire weapon of the armies of most of the world; and his nephew, Hiram Percy Maxim, of Hartford, Connecticut, invented the Maxim silencer, a device for muffling the report of rifles or pistols.
>
> Altho the greater part of his life was devoted to research and the invention of death-dealing instruments, Mr. Maxim was a lifelong hater of war, but by no means a pacifist. He was an advocate of arbitration.
>
> He was strongly opposed to Prohibition, and last fall in a letter to the New York *Times* he express his views on this subject as follows:
>
> "I realize the fact that Prohibition has made a mere scrap of paper of our Constitution, and personal liberty has become a byword and laughing-stock, instead of being prized and loved and respected as our most precious inheritance from the fathers of our country."
>
> Two of Maxim's discoveries radically changed modern warfare. They were the first smokeless powder made in America, the first to be submitted to and adopted by the United States Government; and maximite, the first high explosive fired through heavy armor-plate.
>
> Mr. Maxim's many other inventions included a steam-propelled torpedo and a high-velocity rifle-shell. This shell had a speed of a mile a second.
>
> He also perfected stabillite, the best of ballistic smokeless powders, and invented the United States Army detonating fuse for high explosive heavy armor piercing projectiles. Motorite, a self-combustive material for driving torpedoes, was another of his inventions, as were new kinds of multiperforated powder grains and apparatus for their manufacture.

Of the inventor's excursions into literature, and also of his hardships in early life, the Newark *News* tells us:

> As an author Maxim prided himself most on "The Science of Poetry and the Philosophy of Language," a book he was ten years in writing, and in which he sought to reduce the writing of poetry to an exact science. He reaped both praise and condemnation. He wrote "Defenseless America," a piece of propaganda against our unpreparedness that was issued prior to our entry into the World War, and which sold many thousands of copies. He has written a number of other books and contributed widely to magazines and periodicals.
>
> When Maxim told an audience in New York in 1921 that he

"—no other sedan provides so much quality at so low a price"



Body by Fisher

You can go over the fine car market with a fine-toothed comb—and you will not discover another automobile which offers all the advantages of the Oakland 4-door Sedan at anywhere near $1195. Other manufacturers in Oakland's price class offer broughams, coupes, roadsters and touring cars at this figure—but none offers a 4-door sedan!

Every demand for comfort, smoothness and luxury is satisfied in this value leader of the Oakland line. The body, in Cobalt Blue Duco, bears the Fisher nameplate. The powerful, economical six-cylinder engine has all the freedom from vibration which caused the Harmonic Balancer to be so widely adopted. The chassis has all those progressive features which created the Oakland reputation for advanced engineering—balanced revolving parts from crankshaft to rear axle; an oiling system which at 35 m. p. h. forces over 100 gallons of oil an hour through moving engine parts; tilting-beam headlights with foot control, and others equally important.

Come in! See and drive this widely preferred four-door enclosed car! Here is value that challenges comparison on any basis—for *no other sedan provides so much quality at so low a price!*

4-DOOR SEDAN

$1195

Touring, $1025; Sport Phaeton, $1095; Sedan, $1095; Landau Coupe, $1125; Sport Roadster, $1175; 4-door Sedan, $1195; Landau Sedan, $1295. The New and Finer Pontiac Six, $775 to $975. Pontiac De Luxe Delivery—Panel, $770; Screen, $760; Chassis, $585. All prices at factory. Delivered prices include minimum handling charges. Easy to pay on the liberal General Motors Time Payment Plan.

The Greater OAKLAND SIX

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS ❧ ❧ WINNING AND HOLDING GOOD WILL

> had worked out the theory of relativity while Einstein was still a boy of ten, he met some doubters; but a subsequent article in *The Scientific American* bore him out. When only twenty-two he worked on the theory, and his conclusions were published some years later, in 1889, in *The Scientific American* supplement. The magazine reprinted the article in July, 1921, accompanying it with an editorial comment that said in part: "We believe that, without detracting in any way from the credit due Einstein, Maxim may be conceded to have anticipated this phase of his philosophy in toto."
>
> Born February 3, 1853, in the hamlet of Orneville, Maine, Maxim won through to fame and fortune from the poorest of beginnings. He remembered not, as he told friends later in life, that degree of poverty so often referred to as "humble circumstances." He remembered raw, human hunger—days on end when the family did not have enough to eat, others when they were actually starving. He described their unabashed gluttony when food finally was found. He wore his first pair of shoes when thirteen years old, having gone barefooted winter and summer previous to that.
>
> The inventor was a son of Isaac Maxim and Harriet Stevens Maxim, and was one of six boys and two girls. One of his brothers was Sir Hiram Stevens Maxim, who was decorated by half the Governments of Europe, and knighted by Queen Victoria. There has been much confusion about the Maxim inventors. Sir Hiram, who died in 1916, invented the Maxim automatic machine-gun, which gave him world-wide fame. Hudson worked for him a number of years, making some of his own inventions while so doing, and strife between the two brothers resulted from Sir Hiram's accusations that Hudson had "cribbed" some of Sir Hiram's inventions. This was never effectively patched up. Hiram Percy Maxim, a son of Sir Hiram and a nephew of Hudson's, invented the Maxim silencer and a number of radio innovations. The younger Hiram, who lives in New England, and his Uncle Hudson always were fast friends.
>
> The qualities that carried Hudson Maxim through life are exemplified in his early days. He was of powerful physique and a fighter ever. He started to attend the district school—his family moved on an average of twice a year—when he was past eight, and went there only intermittently. Yet so hungry was he for knowledge that he begrudged every moment the teacher used for anything else during the day. At seventeen, after having been buffeted variously by life, he went to New York for Hiram, who had invented a lighting machine. At the end of a year he quit his brother and renewed his quest for education. About that time also he gave up his baptismal name of Isaac and assumed the name of Hudson. His father didn't like it, but it stuck.
>
> Maxim entered Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kents Hill when he was eighteen, and after intermittent attendance, punctuated by intervals during which he had to get out and earn more money to stay in school, graduated when twenty-five. He and a schoolmate named Alden Knowles engaged in a series of business and selling ventures, and finally went into the publishing business in Pittsfield, Massachusetts.
>
> While in Pittsfield Maxim invented a color process that was used in printing *The Evening Journal* of Pittsfield, and was said to be the first of its kind in the country. While associated with Knowles, and against the latter's advice, Maxim married Miss Jennie Morrow. They separated, and were divorced after five years. A son was born shortly after the separation.

Maxim got out his first patent in 1884, we are told—"a cooker that baked by superheated steam, and blew a rooster through the ceiling the first time he used it." Later—

> When the publishing business went on the rocks, Maxim went to England to work for his brother Hiram. The French had brought out a smokeless powder they were keeping secret. Once, when Hiram was away, a French employee of the Maxim-Nordenfelt Company gave Hudson a few grains he had picked up in Paris. Hudson gave them to Hiram on his return, and in a short time the company had analyzed and duplicated the powder.
>
> Hudson came to America as the agent of his brother's company to sell the automatic gun to our Government. While here on that mission he brought about revolutionary results from his experiments with smokeless powder. At the expiration of his term with the English firm, Maxim went to work for the Columbia Powder Company, a subsidiary of the Phoenix, as chief engineer, to show the company how to make safer dynamite. He was out of a job when the company went broke trying to buck the du Ponts. He then organized the Maxim Powder Company at Squankum, New Jersey, renamed Maxim, to manufacture his smokeless powder. It was there he developed the powder adopted by the Government, "no single feature of which," he said, "originated with Hiram."
>
> Maxim lost his left hand in 1894 while experimenting at Maxim. He attributed that loss to a new gold-capped tooth that had kept him awake the night before and rendered his mind less active. He was experimenting with a highly dangerous and deadly fulminate. So powerful was it that in order to test it for dryness he broke an infinitesimal portion from a piece the size of a quarter and went outside the laboratory to light it; but he unthinkingly kept the remainder in his left hand, a spark set it off and the hand was blown off at the wrist. He also invented about that time a cannon powder in which a set of longitudinal holes through the cylindrical grains increased the rapidity of combustion.
>
> In 1897 the Maxim Powder Company sold out to du Ponts, and the next year Maxim was retained by the du Pont organization as consulting engineer and chief of experiments. The great need of that day was a high explosive that was insensitive enough to be fired from a gun in a shell, altho it was generally believed that was impossible. The pneumatic gun for that purpose had been a dismal failure when Maxim invented Maximite. It got its first test at Sandy Hook in 1901 in competition with a newly invented "Gathmann" shell. The "Gathmann," designed to explode by percussion against the side of a vessel and blow the whole side of it off, did little damage to the armor-plate target in several shots, altho the shell weighed nearly a ton and carried 500 pounds of guncotton. The Maxim shell, weighing only 250 pounds and carrying but twenty-three pounds of Maximite, and equipped with a delay-action fuse that was also Maxim's invention, carried destruction with the first shot.
>
> The reputation of Maximite was made from that moment. The Government bought the secret for $50,000. Since then, however, Maximite has been superseded by TNT, ammonal, chedite, and other compounds. The multiperforated cannon powder made by Maxim, however, was used in the World War. The du Ponts received from the Russian Government a single check for $60,000,000 worth of it.
>
> Maxim married for his second wife Miss Lillian Durban, daughter of a well-known linguist and litterateur of London. To her help and understanding the inventor attributed much of his later success. They came to Lake Hopatcong in 1901 after the du Ponts had located an experiment station there at the inventor's suggestion.
>
> They became enamored of the lake, however, and when the inventor retired from explosive experiments after the World War he devoted himself mostly to improving and selling off large tracts of property they owned there. He became interested in Hopatcong borough politics, and was the storm center of several warm fights. He fought any and all possible assaults on the lake due to the Morris Canal abandonment, and his advocacy of its preservation as an aquatic park finally prevailed. His voice was raised early in a cry for war on the Japanese beetle, and he helped much in the fight against the boll-weevil in the South. He was an ardent foe of Prohibition, smoking, and perfumery.
>
> In 1907, tho having but one hand, he jumped into the lake and saved the lives of two girls who were drowning. He was an expert swimmer, boatman, rifle shot, tennis-player, boxer, and wrestler, and was a picturesque figure. His booming voice put him in demand as an orator.
>
> Maxim was a member of the Aeronautical Society of New York, and for a term its president; of the Military Service Institution of the Society of Chemical Industry; of the Navy League; of the American Chemical Society; a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a director of the New England Society; a vice-president of the Aero Club of New York; president of the Hopatcong Rifle Club, and a member of the Sussex County Historical Society.

That the "complacent safety" of the United States was made possible largely by Hudson Maxim's inventions is argued by the Birmingham (Ala.) *News*, which continues:

> Altho his curious mind dabbled in poetry and botany, in the broader field of literature, and in various cultural interests, he knew, and the world knew, that his principal service to the last generation lay in his contribution to the defense of this country. Probably no Alfred Steinmetz or Thomas A. Edison ever devoted more time to the laboratory than this eminent inventor; but while his business with war's destructive engines seemed almost utterly to obsess him, he was intensely human, like Walt Whitman, finding interest in everything.

After a review of his career as an inventor of high explosives, the editorial concludes:

> Yet, like Kitchener of Khartum, the war man in the field instead of the laboratory, who found his pleasure and recreation in a rose garden on the Nile, Dr. Hudson Maxim found his joy in pottering around in his garden, in spraying his fuchsias and meditating, not on the arts of war or even of "Defenseless America," but rather of gray and brown moths on his fig-trees.

"Six months ago I was miserable, unhappy"

"I WAS ACTUALLY LOSING *all my strength. I had a terrible case of constipation. I was very thin; my skin was sallow, and I was extremely nervous.*

"I had been taking several different kinds of medicines but all in vain.

"After reading a number of Fleischmann's Yeast advertisements I decided to try this much talked of food, and immediately I purchased a number of cakes.

"Several weeks passed and I began to see my complexion clearing up, my old pep and vitality returning. I gradually regained my normal weight and I am now enjoying wonderful health. I feel it is due entirely to Fleischmann's Yeast and I am more than pleased to have the opportunity of relating my experience."

MRS. CORA M. GREGORY, Dallas, Texas

IN the past year over three quarters of a million more men and women have started eating yeast. Today one person in every third American family is making this remarkable food a part of his daily diet.

To feel the way that Nature meant everyone to feel you must keep your system *clean*—and *active*. That is what yeast does. It purifies the entire digestive and intestinal tract, counteracting putrefaction and preventing the absorption of dangerous toxins by the body. It strengthens weakened intestinal muscles, daily aiding the sluggish processes of elimination.

Fleischmann's Yeast is the easy, natural way to banish constipation and its attendant ills—indigestion, pimples and boils and that constant, discouraging feeling of weariness.

Fleischmann's Yeast is not a medicine; it is a pure corrective food—a living plant, rich in the nutrients of the grains in which it is grown. Unlike harsh drugs and purgatives, which merely whip the system into temporary abnormal activity, yeast gently, naturally tones up the whole system.

Start today to eat your way back to health! All grocers have Fleischmann's Yeast. Buy two or three days' supply at a time and keep in a cool dry place. Write for a free copy of the latest booklet on Yeast for Health. Health Research Dept. A-98, The Fleischmann Company, 701 Washington St., N.Y.C.

MRS. CORA M. GREGORY *in the garden of her home at Dallas, Texas*

LEFT

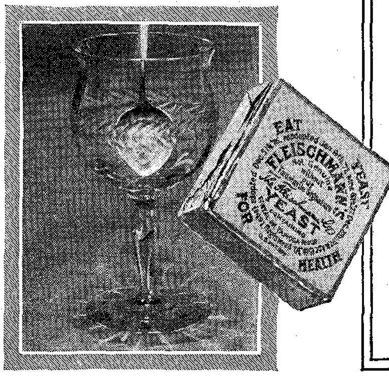
MISS JEAN McLEAN likes the outdoors and thinks horseback riding is by far the nicest thing to do in it. She was made particularly miserable when she fell victim to a series of painful boils. Her mother writes, "My daughter Jean had such a bad boil on her leg that I persuaded her to try Yeast. She did and had no more trouble until she stopped eating Yeast. Then she had another boil—on her arm. She began the Yeast again, and again was all right—until she stopped. This time the boil came on her eye but after this third one she ate the Yeast more faithfully. This was a year ago and she hasn't had a boil since. I believe that the Yeast keeps her system in such good condition that there will be no further trouble with boils."

MRS. DANIEL McLEAN, Glendale, Los Angeles, Calif.

JOHN MURRAY ANDERSON, *Well-known Theatrical Producer, N.Y.*

"THEATRICAL PRODUCTION, demanding as it does constant rehearsals and irregular hours, is a severe strain upon the constitution. I find that the best way to counteract that run down feeling and to keep in perfect trim is the regular daily use of Fleischmann's Yeast. For several years now I have made it a practice to take Yeast every day. I drink it in a glass of milk and find it very pleasant. It relieves all traces of indigestion and keeps my system functioning normally."

JOHN MURRAY ANDERSON, New York City.

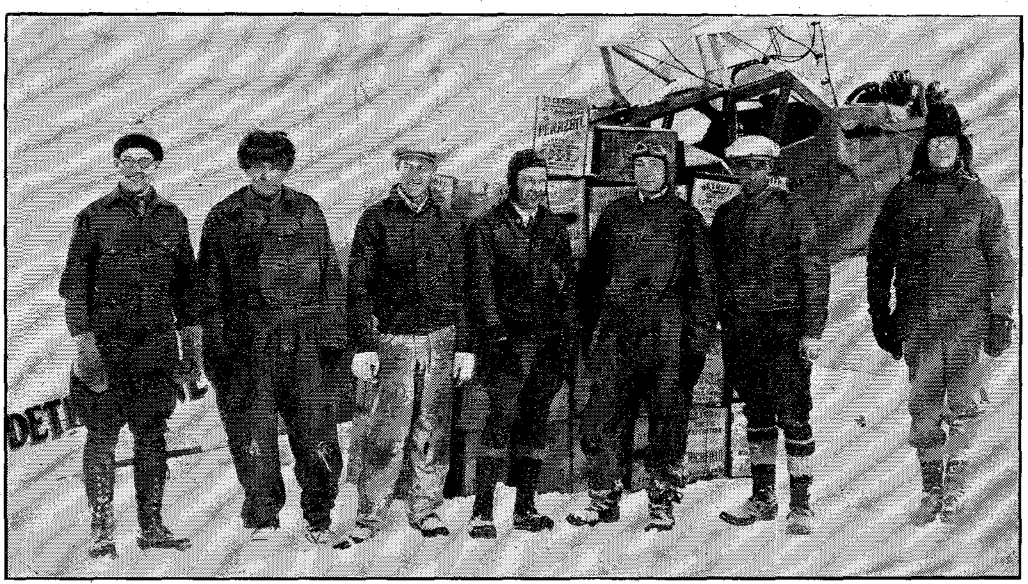


Keep well this easy, natural way

Eat three cakes of Fleischmann's Yeast regularly every day, one cake before each meal. Eat it just plain in small pieces, or on crackers, in fruit juice, milk or water. For constipation physicians say it is best to dissolve one cake in hot water (not scalding) before meals and before going to bed. (Be sure that a regular time for evacuation is made habitual.) Dangerous cathartics will gradually become unnecessary.

A FLYING EXPLORER'S TWO-WEEKS AFOOT ON THE ARCTIC ICE

FORCED DOWN IN A BLIZZARD while soaring over the least-known part of the Arctic Ocean in search of undiscovered land, Capt. George Hubert Wilkins and his pilot, Carl Ben Eielson, learned what it was to be marooned on a drifting floe, and later to stumble and crawl for twelve days over the broken ice to the Alaska mainland. In the course of that ordeal the pilot was afflicted with a severely frozen hand, and Captain Wilkins was treated to an involuntary sea bath, which he describes as an alarming as well as a decidedly uncomfortable experience. The captain, who commands the Arctic expedition organized by the Detroit *News* and himself, took flight from his headquarters at Point Barrow early in the morning of March 29, and soon disappeared over the polar horizon. "He had planned a fourteen-hour flight which would carry him around the rim of a triangle enclosing an unexplored Arctic Ocean area of nearly 46,000 square miles, and this schedule called for his return at sunset, about 8 P. M." As explained by Mr. A. M. Smith, staff correspondent of the Detroit *News*, in a radio dispatch from Point Barrow, this was the first of the captain's proposed series of airplane flights "to unlock the last remaining secrets of the polar regions." The weather was ideal at the start, but it changed during the day, and by nightfall the expedition's base was being lasht by a blizzard. The explorer's plane carried a radio-transmitting apparatus, but no message had arrived since the early morning hours. From that time, Wilkins and Eielson were lost to the world for a fortnight. The captain had left instructions that, in case of his non-return, no rescue expedition was to be sent in search of him, but—to quote his own language, as given by Mr. Smith:


International Newsreel photograph

BEFORE STARTING ON THE ADVENTUROUS FLIGHT

Captain Wilkins is the third figure from the right, with goggles pushed up on his head. The others are members of his Arctic expedition. The picture was taken at Wilkins's Point Barrow headquarters.

"If the *Detroit News No. 1* (the plane in which Wilkins took off) does not return before the night of March 31, please ask Graham (Alger Graham, pilot of the expedition's relief plane) to fly first 150 miles along the coast to the southwest, and then 150 miles along the coast to the east, following the coast carefully.

"If we are unable to return we will try to communicate by wireless for ten minutes of every hour, five minutes before the hour, and five minutes after the hour.

"If wireless messages are received, you will then act as requested by wireless. If nothing is heard from us after we leave, and no trace of us can be found along the coast, it may be taken for granted that we are making our way out on foot, and in that case I wish it to be clearly understood that I do not wish a rescue expedition.

"If we do not return, so far as I am concerned, you, Graham and Mason (Howard Mason, the expedition's radio operator), will then be at liberty to return to Fairbanks. You should, however, look to the Detroit *News* for final instructions."

These instructions were part of a letter, which also included instructions regarding the disposal of Captain Wilkins's business affairs in the event of his failure to return.

On the following day, when he was over twenty hours overdue, his headquarters caught a radio message from him announcing that engine trouble had forced him down 100 miles northeast of Point Barrow. Then days of silence, followed by fruitless scoutings by the reserve aviator, interrupted by renewed blizzard weather. And at last, on April 19, an anxious civilization learned that the two adventurers had reached Beechy Point, 180 miles southeast of Point Barrow, having abandoned the now gasless plane and hoofed it seventy miles over the ice. Here we take up Captain Wilkins's own narrative (copyrighted by the North American Newspaper Alliance) beginning at a point when, after two landings on the ice to wrestle with engine trouble—in the course of which the pilot's fingers were frozen—the adventurers were desperately heading for the coast after nightfall:

At 9:02 P. M. the engine quit as suddenly as if the switch had been snapt off. We had run out of gasoline. There was no sputter or gasp from the starved carbureter. It was sudden silence, except for the hum of the wind vibrating the wing wires. Ben snapt the switch from right to left, but there was no response from the engine.

We could feel the sag of the stalling plane. With coolness and skill Ben steadied the falling plane to an even keel and an easy glide.

His eyes were glued to the turn and bank indicator, because it was too dark in the storm to tell otherwise whether or not our keel was even.

When we came to a few hundred feet from the ground the horizon neared, and we could dimly see it serrated with ice ridges, but they gave no idea of height or distance.

Near the ground the air was rough and the plane pitched and swerved.

Ben was calm, and he corrected with the controls each unsteady move. The snow was drifting heavily, and I could not see through the windows of the cabin.

I felt Ben brace himself against the empty gas-tank behind him. I leaned my back against the rear partition wall of the cabin. Then we waited for what fate had in store for us.

The left wing struck. It bounced once and then the plane landed as smoothly as if on a prepared landing-field.

I gript Ben's shoulder and slipt through the door of the plane to the ice. Driving snow filled my eyes. I could see dimly pressure ridges as high as the plane all around us. The plane undoubtedly struck one as we came down, for the fabric of the left wing was torn at the tip. The plane still was on its skiis, but they had turned on their sides, with stanchions twisted and broken.

It was too dark and the snow-drift was too thick for us to give the plane a close examination. We could not determine our position, of course.

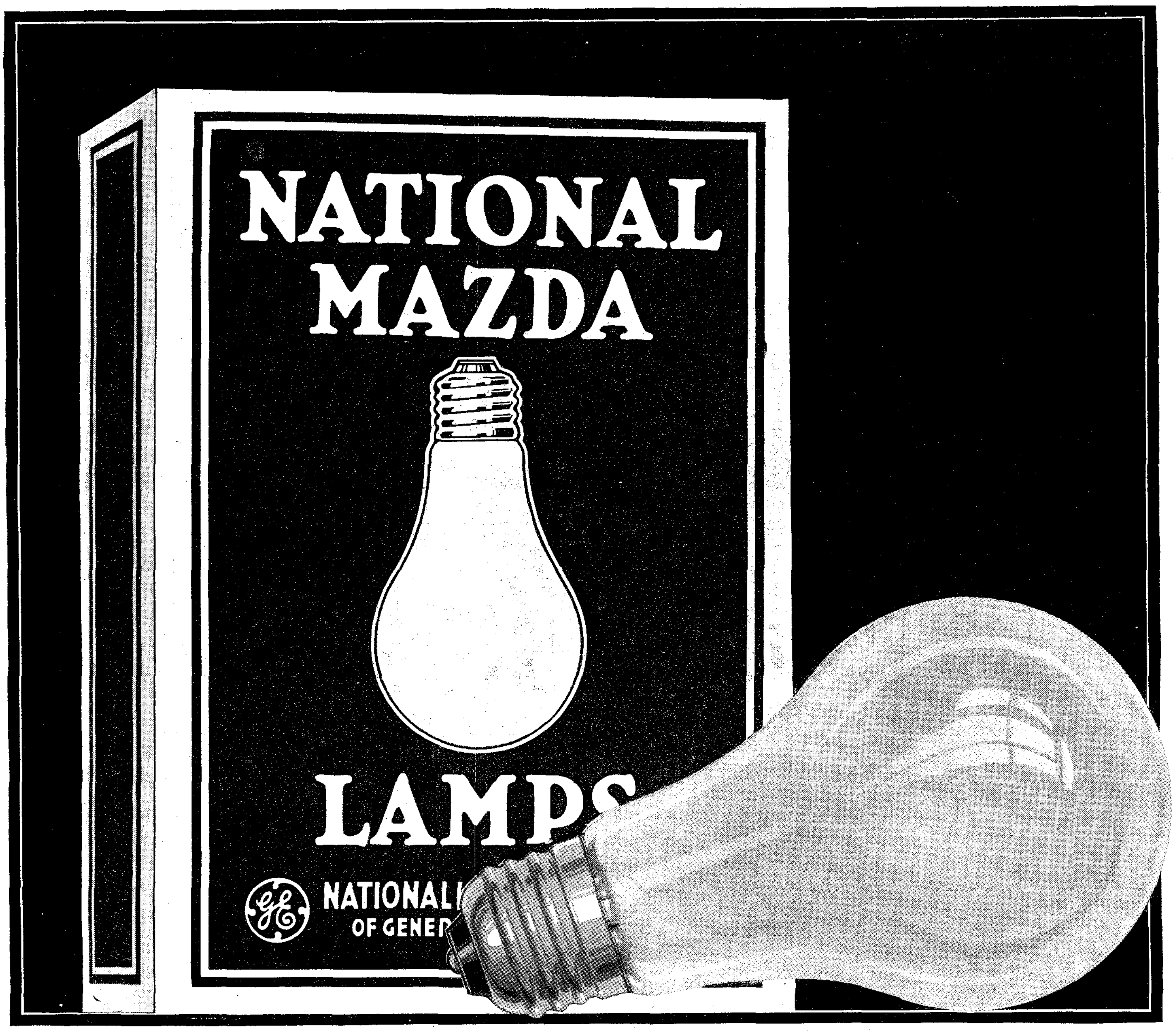
We climbed back into the cabin with few words. We discust briefly our course and probable position. We remarked that we had little faith in our wireless. We sent out repeated short messages to Point Barrow, but had no confidence that they would be received. We tried to tell briefly all that had happened to us.

The intense strain of the last two hours of flying over the Arctic Ocean through the blizzard after sunset had left us weak and tired.

Ben looked at me and I looked at him. Then we began to laugh nervously, and could not stop for about five minutes.

Ben stretched out in a sleeping-bag on top of the empty

Why this NEW *lamp is better*



The NEW *National* MAZDA LAMP

Five Obvious Advantages:

1 THE PEARL GRAY BULB looks better against any fixture, shade or background, because it harmonizes with them.

2 It is EASY TO CLEAN, because the frosting is on the INSIDE of the bulb; the outer surface is smooth, sheds dust, and cleans at the touch of a cloth.

3 It GIVES MORE LIGHT than any previous frosted lamp—practically as much as the old, obsolete clear lamps—yet greatly reduces glare.

4 It is MORE RUGGED—the filament will stand rough handling, even abuse.

5 It COSTS LESS than previous lamps—less, in fact, than even the cheapest (clear) types did a year ago. A new price reduction (April first) brings three useful sizes down to a quarter apiece—and all sizes are reduced in price.

MAZDA is the trade-mark of the Research Laboratories of General Electric Company, and only those lamp manufacturers who are entitled to receive the benefit of this Service may place the MAZDA mark on their lamps.

NATIONAL LAMP WORKS *of General Electric Company*
Nela Park Cleveland, Ohio

A GENERAL ELECTRIC PRODUC

gas-tank, and I huddled in a corner of the cabin. We went to sleep.

The day following, Eielson and I awoke to find a roaring blizzard blowing from the northwest. Ben and I climbed from the plane, and even in the thick, drifting snow we could see our safe landing the night before was miraculous. Our plane was on a patch of smooth ice on which a skilful pilot might land a small machine only under the most favorable weather conditions.

We dug a hole through six feet of ice and, dropping a short line, found we were drifting north of east five or six miles an hour. The wind was then blowing more than thirty miles an hour.

Late in the afternoon two sun observations gave us our position as approximately latitude 72 degrees, 30 minutes, and longitude 155 degrees. If our wireless messages were received, it was possible we might receive help from Point Barrow.

We repeatedly sent the message: "Now about 100 miles northeast Barrow. Position to-morrow." Then we could only wait until the weather cleared.

Draining the tanks we collected little more than a half-gallon of gasoline. Fuel was our greatest concern. We had ten pounds of biscuits, twenty pounds of chocolate, five pounds of army emergency rations, about three pounds of mixed biscuit, chocolate, and pemmican.

Just before starting they had thrown away fifteen pounds of condensed food, as Wilkins felt certain that with time and patience they could find food and fuel on the ice-floes. He continues:

We improvised an oil-burner from a gallon can, using two slats of wood from the cabin roof for wicks. In this we burned lubricating oil from the plane. Water warmed on this stove and biscuits and chocolate comprised our meal.

All that night and the next day, March 31, a high wind was blowing. We selected from our gear what we needed for walking to shore, and we made improvised sleds from the lower part of the cowling and the other from the skis, to which we attached a section of the corrugated duralumin from the cabin wall.

We stript wire from the wireless antenna and with spare sealing lines and cord made a line seven fathoms in length, but with this we could not reach bottom through a hole cut in the ice. Our drift then was almost due east. About 6 P. M. that day the wind calmed slightly. Then it blew from the north, increasing to thirty miles an hour by nine o'clock.

April 1 we woke to hear the hum of wind through the wires on our plane; the machine rocking and shaking under the pressure. The wind was slightly north of west more than forty miles an hour. The snow had drifted high, piling about our plane and over the sleds we had made.

The wind veered to the southwest by night, and next morning there was bright sunlight and a low wind. We found the sleds snowed under again and big drifts about the plane. We freed the sleds and packed everything for our tramp ashore.

An amazingly fortunate drift of the ice had carried us far to the east, and we found we were about eighty miles from the shore. We decided to head south for the trading-post at Beechy Point.

Sunday, April 3, we were on the trail by 8:15 A. M. A sharp wind north by west nipt our cheeks, chins, and noses. The snow, dribbling over the ice ridges, was dry and hard, and the pack-ice was drifting.

By one o'clock we had had five hours of steady hard pulling, and enough for the first day. We stopt, and Ben helped to build the first snowhouse he had ever seen. It was twelve years since I had built one, but the principle was easy to grasp and easily executed.

International Newsreel photograph

REELING OFF AN ARCTIC SCENE

Captain Wilkins is here seen manipulating the movie-camera—an important feature of every modern explorer's equipment.

That night I first realized how seriously Ben had been frozen. He could not hold a knife or saw, and was hardly able to carry snow blocks for building the house. Four fingers on his right hand were badly nipt and the little finger was blistered and black.

Since the return to Point Barrow, it is here interpolated, the little finger on Eielson's right hand has been amputated. Dr. Newhall, who performed the operation, hopes to save the other three fingers. Resuming the captain's story:

Ben was agreeably surprized at the comfort our frozen house afforded. Without experience one never would realize the warmth an igloo can give, even without fuel.

Within my experience it never has been possible to get any one at once to discard all civilized clothes and adopt the native-style dress. I did not ask Ben to do this until after two days' slight inconvenience with riding breeches, woolen sweater and elaborate sheepskin jacket.

Then we threw away this clothing, and drest in native fashion in complete sets of Eskimo clothes we had been carrying. We could now discard one of our sleds, through the lightening of the load we had been carrying.

Our remaining sled we dragged over the ice-floes and pressure ridges as we resumed our trip back to shore. Rising steam showed we were approaching a narrow irregular lane of open water. A break in the cloud almost dead ahead assured me from experience that the water lane was closed there.

This lead might open any minute, and we hurried along until we found a section of ice about fifty yards wide spanning the water. The ice bridge was crumbling rapidly and ridges of ice were piling on both sides. We scrambled over a squirming block, ran over a few yards of unbroken ice, and then over a seething mass, until we once more found ourselves on solid floes.

Finding ourselves on a solid ice-floe, after having crossed a broken and seething mass of ice, we cut a hole through a frozen-over crack and found the floe was drifting slowly in a westerly direction. I feared the drift might take us west of Point Barrow, but our easterly position and nearness to shore gave assurance we could undoubtedly reach the coast.

It was only a matter of time before we reached the shore, and we could conserve our supply of emergency rations by shooting seals to obtain fuel and food. But there was a good reason for haste, as Ben's fingers were badly frozen. All except one ached painfully; a good sign they were regaining life.

The little finger on Ben's right hand, however, promised trouble. I have several times performed surgical operations, and we had a serviceable surgical outfit in our kit, but I hesitated to use it, as I hoped to avoid mutilating Ben's hand if the finger could be saved.

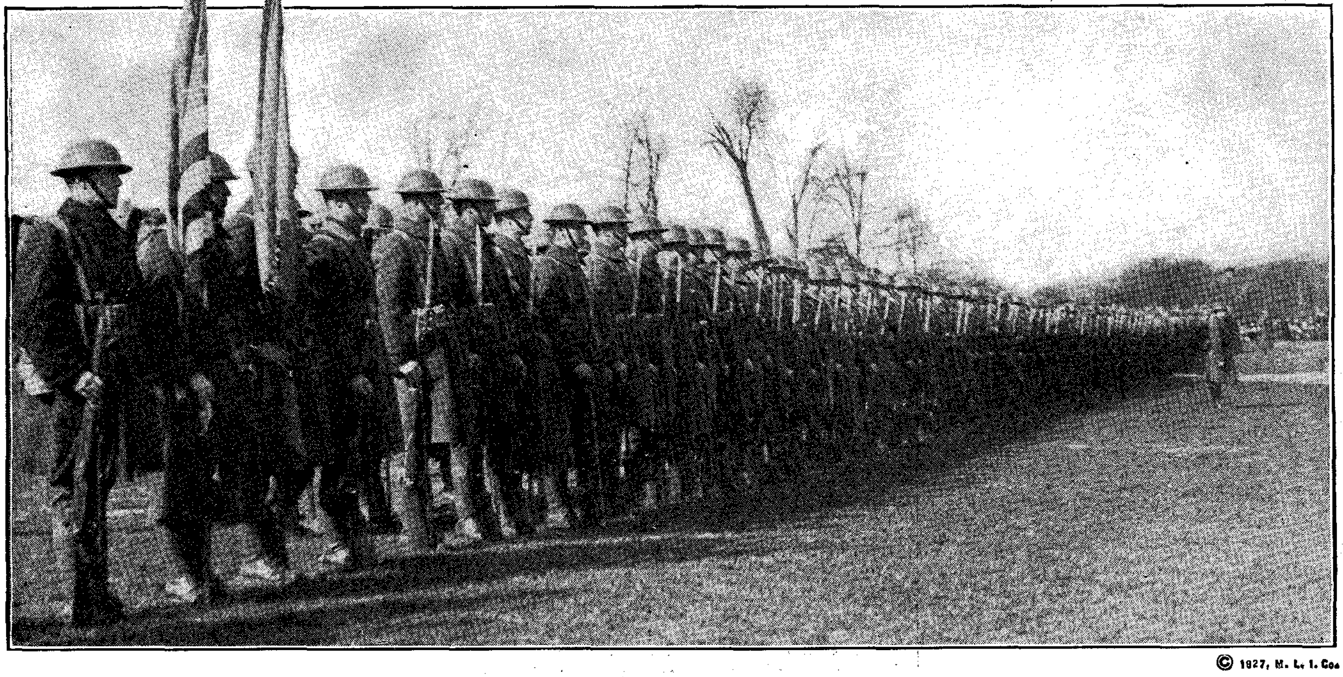
While we were traveling our clothing was comfortable and warm, but hoarfrost gathered on the inside of our boots. Constant care was necessary to prevent them from becoming full of ice. Each morning we had to turn our boots inside out and beat and scrape them.

Then we would dry them by winding them about our chests and under our arms. It was a cold-fingered job and not especially a pleasant pastime, but care of one's clothing is a most essential part of the day's work during arctic travel.

For nine years Ben had done no harder physical work than handling the controls of an airplane. But he got used to downright work after a few days of traveling over lines of moving ice pinched between solid floes.

We came to ice the character of which assured us it was

Companee-'ten-*shun!*



© 1927, M. L. I. Co.

WHEN Uncle Sam mustered his greatest Army and Navy to fight overseas, he had a million and one things to plan and arrange for. You remember the ships that were built and the equipment provided—camps at home and supplies abroad.

One of the wisest and kindliest provisions was to supply everyone in Service with life insurance at less than its cost to the Government—a lower rate than could be offered by any life insurance company in America. The Government had no taxes to pay and made no charge for overhead expenses.

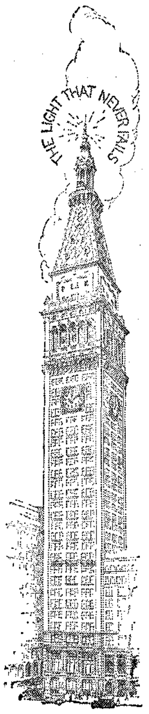
More than $39,000,000,000 of insurance was taken by 4,500,000 Service men and women. Many of these wisely took $10,000 policies—the largest written by the Government. Others neglected their opportunities and either took out smaller policies or no insurance at all.

The policies were originally issued on the yearly renewable term plan. After the war, holders were invited to convert them into policies on a level premium, legal reserve basis such as is employed by large life insurance companies.

But, unfortunately, many policies were allowed to lapse. And now the officials at Washington, gratefully remembering the way the Government was supported in time of need, offer veterans a final chance to restore protection to their families with life insurance at rates below actual cost. All Service men and women who lapsed their term policies may have their insurance reinstated by the payment of one month's back premium when accompanied by a certificate of good health which any physician may give. Or they may now take out smaller policies at the same special rates. But—the necessary formalities must be carried through before July 2, 1927.*

There are perhaps 3,500,000 of you men and women specially privileged to get insurance at the old bargain rates offered in wartime. Will you, who have earned this right, neglect the golden opportunity?

*For information and necessary blanks send to any local headquarters of the United States Veterans' Bureau, or of The American Legion, or of the Red Cross, or to the national headquarters of any one of these organizations at Washington, D.C.


THE LIGHT THAT NEVER FAILS

One of the most common misconceptions in the public mind regarding life insurance is that lapsed policies are a source of profit to insurance companies and therefore are desired by them. As a matter of fact, lapsed policies mean loss to both policy-holders and companies. Worst of all they often spell domestic tragedy.

Because of temporary financial pressure, men sometimes stop paying premiums hoping that a little later they may take out new policies—even though they realize that at an older age they will have to pay higher rates, *if*, by good fortune, they are able to pass again the necessary physical examinations.

Life insurance policies are not merely sound investments; in the majority of cases they provide the surest form of protection for American families. Once a man or woman has taken a life insurance policy, every possible precaution should be used to keep it in force at its full value.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company spends a great deal of time and effort each year urging policyholders whose misfortune may have caused them to lapse their contracts to apply for reinstatement. Also, we are glad to co-operate with Washington in urging Service men and women to get their Government insurance reinstated before it is too late.

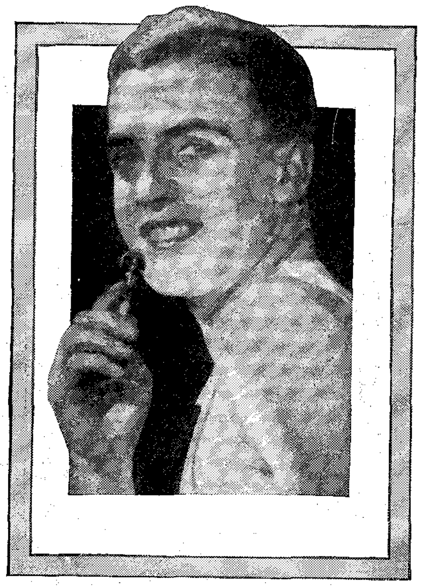
The 3,500,000 eligibles for this bargain insurance are in a fortunate position. We hope they will take advantage of their extraordinary opportunity.

HALEY FISKE, *President.*

Published by

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW YORK

Biggest in the World, More Assets, More Policyholders, More Insurance in force, More new Insurance each year



This lather's moisture soaks the beard soft

IF SHAVING is uncomfortable—don't be too quick to blame your razor. Often the shaving lather is to blame. A free sample of Williams Shaving Cream—will convince you that the right shaving lather will end razor pull—will actually leave your face feeling better than it did before shaving.

A new pleasure

Williams lather softens the beard completely because it is *saturated* with moisture that soaks the stubble soft for easier, more comfortable shaves.

Furthermore, Williams lubricates the razor's path—eliminates the razor's tendency to nick the skin. Williams leaves the skin thoroughly conditioned, smooth as a glove. 2 sizes, 35c and 50c.

Send the coupon or a postcard for a week's trial tube—FREE.

Our new after-shaving liquid, Aqua Velva, keeps the face as comfortable as Williams Shaving Cream leaves *it. Write Dept. 25-B for test bottle.*

Williams Shaving Cream

This cap can't come off

The J. B. Williams Co., Dept. 25-B, Glastonbury, Conn., U. S. A. (Canadian address: 1114 St. Patrick Street, Montreal).

Please send me free trial tube of Williams Shaving Cream.

Name ....

Address .... Lit. Dig. 5-28-27

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

land-locked and moving off and on shore. Then we encountered ice which was badly broken and crusht, with broad rough ridges at frequent intervals. It was no longer possible to haul our sled and keep it upright.

To have taken any type sled over some of the ridges, in fact, would have meant chopping a pathway through the ice. We decided to make camp and arrange our equipment on Indian-type packs which we had, and carry our loads over the ice on our backs.

We had hoped to walk, but much of our way was so rough, with up-ended ice blocks surrounded with soft snow in which we sank to our waists, that it was necessary to crawl slowly ahead on our hands and knees.

No pen picture can fully describe the state of ice we found. A motion-picture of our floundering would be considered much overacted, but it was stern reality for us, to be overcome only by persistence and toil.

Sunday, April 10, we came to a wide stretch of newly formed ice, still broken in places by open water. Several seals hopped through into the water to look at us, but we had ample food in our packs and did not disturb them.

To cross this water lead meant a long detour to a place where the edges of the ice-packs were close together. It was less than fifty feet across spongy ice, but a change of wind would have meant a greater separation and a wait for several days on the side we were on.

While I studied the conditions, Ben stept on the ice to see if it was safe. He went in to the knees in a waterhole, but his boots saved him from a wetting. A careful test showed that by skipping around a little we might cross safely.

Soft snow had fallen, hiding the character of the ice, and it was necessary to test each step. As quickly as possible we edged across with our feet spread wide and ice-picks outstretched in case we went through.

When within three yards of the other side, Wilkins turned to speak to Ben. Suddenly the ice under foot gave way, and he went in water up to the waist. At which, he tells us:

Ben was transfixed with horror. Fortunately the ice was thicker where he stood, and did not fall in.

My weight was spread across the ice, and the ice about me held. I drew my feet out of the water quickly, rolled over and out to thicker ice. I went in again, but this time was near enough to haul myself to a solid floe.

My clothing was soaking wet almost to the armpits, and my boots were full of water. The temperature was 10 degrees below zero. I slipt my 80-pound pack from my shoulders and threw a line to Ben, which he fastened to his own pack. When that was hauled across, he spread-eagled over to sound ice.

It was a narrow shave for both of us, caused by our necessary but dangerous haste to reach shore. In the arctic it is necessary to bide your time and proceed with the utmost caution, and you can not afford to rush things.

The first thing I should have done after falling in the water was to roll in a deep, soft snow-bank. But I could find no soft snow near, and my clothing froze almost instantly. My feet and legs were slowly stiffening.

We seized both packs and hurried to some rough ice for shelter. I had a pair of spare boots and two pairs of socks strapped to the top of my pack for such emergencies. Ben pulled my boots and socks off, and it was not long before they stood up stiff and solid. So we tossed them aside.

My fur parkas and breeches would dry as well on me as elsewhere, so after I had put on dry footgear we bundled up our packs and proceeded over the rough ice for two hours before stopping to build quarters for the night.

We had abandoned one sleeping-bag, and at night we slept in our parkas with our feet in the one bag we had left. We found this warmer and more comfortable than the individual bags. Such procedure is all right for a limited time, but it is not the practise to follow on a long journey.

I had little sleep that night because of my saturated clothes, but after another day of struggling through soft snow my clothing was almost dry.

For several days after leaving our plane we crossed many bear and fox tracks. In the terribly broken ice and soft snow near the coast not even bears and foxes were to be found, but it was a characteristic I expected to find nearer shore.

Ben stuck manfully to the job with much fortitude and courage. We would take ten or more steps and then tumble, pinched between narrowing cracks hidden in the snow. Then, perhaps, it would be a ten-minute crawl on hands and knees over ice ridges too steep for a dog to follow.

This would be followed by a cautious slithering dash across young ice that bent beneath us like a stretched blanket when we stept on it.

Thursday, April 14, we had to make a long detour to get around young ice too thin to walk on. Toward evening we came to pressure ridges higher than any we had seen before. Ben looked with misgivings, but my heart gladdened, for I recognized it was the edge of the shore ice.

That night we camped near an old hummock, and built our last snowhouse on the ice. The next night I knew we would camp on the beach if we were lucky, and if my navigation was correct. For two days the weather had been warm and hazy, but that night it was cold and clear.

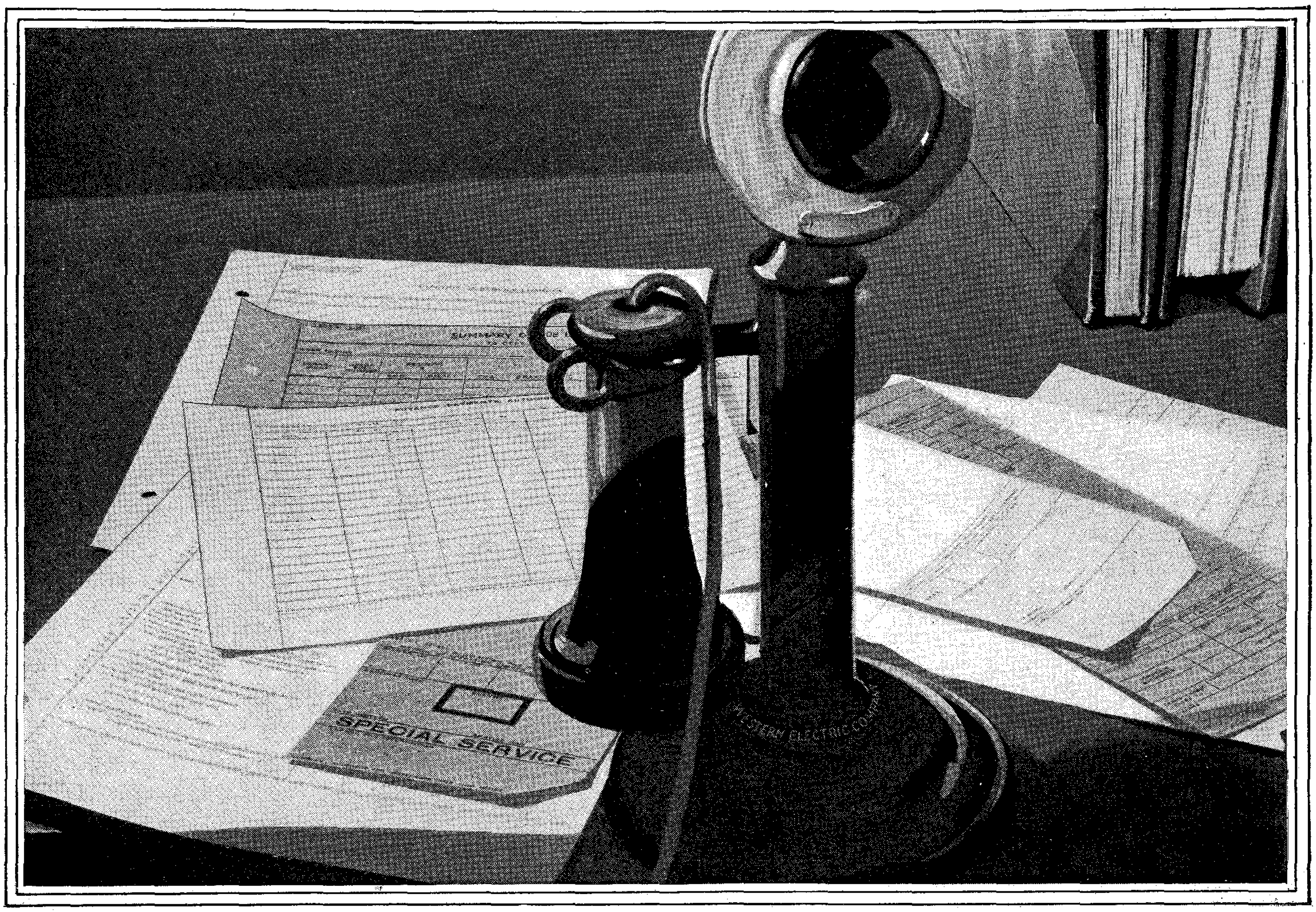
From the top of the hummock we could see far to the south an unbroken expanse of shore ice and low flat tundra beyond. At seven o'clock the next morning we shouldered our packs and trudged eagerly on, resting for a few minutes every half-hour.

There was no more young ice to cross, and it was now not a question of danger, but one of endurance. We had not rationed our food and each one had eaten as much or as little as he wanted. We had drawn upon thirty-eight pounds of biscuits and chocolate, and had thrown away three pounds of emergency rations.

On this day we had five pounds of food left, and this showed our average consumption was less than sixteen ounces of food a day.

Shortly before ten o'clock I saw the distant shore line, and through field-glasses I could see two poles and timber that looked like the roof of a trader's house. After resting for a few minutes we started on again, and before long struck a sled trail leading west.

Making toward the dark object we had seen through our glasses, we soon could see plainly the houses ahead of us. It was the trading-post at Beechy Point.



Make the Paper fit the form
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PRINTED forms help make the machinery of business silent, dependable, and rapid. They make it possible to direct the operations of large and small organizations with the greatest ease and efficiency.

Handy little pieces of paper—each designed to do a special job without error or confusion—they dispense with unnecessary conversation, save time, and prevent blunders. When information, reports, instructions, are reduced to writing, things are understood by all concerned. Responsibility is placed, and records are permanent.

The Western Electric Company, manufacturer for the Bell Telephone System, has used printed forms in large numbers for many years. It has made a scientific study of the subject with the idea, among others, of fitting the proper paper to the proper form. When analyses were made, Hammermill papers obtained quick recognition as being well adapted to such a program. The large volume of Hammermill papers purchased by the Western Electric Company for printed forms indicates how well Hammermill qualifies for this purpose.

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Millions of Americans know from long personal use the almost indispensable value of American Express Travelers Cheques as safe and serviceable travel funds anywhere.

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American Express Travelers Cheques are issued in $10, $20, $50 and $100 denominations — bound in a small, handy wallet—and costs only 75c for each $100.

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BRAVING DEATH FOR NEWS FILMS

When the silvery *Shenandoah* was torn in two by an Ohio thunderstorm, Norman Alley, a news-reel camera man, was on his vacation in Pittsburgh. His office telephoned him to get to the scene of the accident post-haste and procure pictures. After inquiring into the transportation problem, he went after an airplane. The only one in sight was also in demand by a newspaper syndicate. After some lively bidding between Alley and the syndicate, he procured the use of the plane on a raise of $300 over his rivals, and took flight for Ida, Ohio. As related by Langdon W. Post, in the New York *World*, the story runs on:

> Alley crashed about sixty miles outside the town and finished the trip by automobile, took the pictures, and then came the problem of getting them to New York. The Twentieth Century Limited was to stop for water at a small town fifty miles away, and to this spot flew Alley with the exposed film in the cockpit. Again he crashed before reaching his destination, and again he was compelled to continue by auto, but he caught the limited, and the pictures were on the Broadway screens ahead of all competitors.

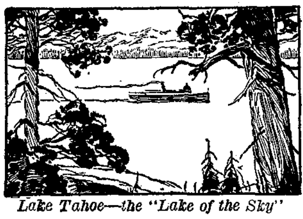
Alley was an International Newsreel man. Other news-film concerns are involved in equally exciting stories of adventure narrated by Mr. Post, who writes:

> The existence of the movie news-reel to-day depends almost entirely upon the speed and initiative of the camera men who gamble their lives with the same recklessness that colors the history of the early frontier days. The news-reel organization that does not score beats or get exclusive pictures can not expect to remain long in a field where competition is growing keener and keener with the entry of almost every large motion-picture company into the lists.
>
> No matter how much money is spent, or trouble taken, to obtain pictures, they are of absolutely no commercial value to any company unless it can get those pictures on the screen ahead of its rivals.
>
> The stories of the dangers undergone by the news-reel camera men, and there are hundreds of them, read like the adventures of D'Artagnan or Baron Munchausen, who were continually racing against time and foe. The only real difference between the lives of these two famous fictitious characters and the news-reel photographer is in the manner of transportation.
>
> Whereas the former used the horse to carry them from place to place, the latter now uses the airplane and neither time, weather nor country can be given as an excuse for not getting the film in.
>
> Every photographer must consider himself on duty twenty-four hours a day, and even on vacation he is subject to call at any moment.
>
> The recent exploit of Pathé News in bringing to New York pictures of the last Japanese earthquake within ten days of the disaster establishes, as far as can be ascertained, a record for that trip. This was done by boat and airplane, and there was hardly a single hour of idleness except for the time required to develop and print the film in Seattle.
>
> When Amundsen and Byrd made their famous trips to the Pole, International's photographer was stumped as to how to get the film to the States ahead of everybody else. Finally the problem was solved by persuading a Norwegian gunboat that was up at the hop-off to carry it to Oslo, where it was transferred to an airplane and then started, in the dead of winter, on one of the most perilous journeys ever taken by one man.
>
> From Oslo the jump was to Copenhagen, from there to Berlin, then on to Amsterdam, then to Southampton and, finally, by steamer to New York.
>
> But the other end of the Amundsen trip was equally exciting. Amundsen landed at Teller, Alaska, when he was expected to come to Juneau. International's man chartered a plane and flew the sixteen hundred miles across the mountain range, where he took his pictures and flew back over the same route. The film was placed on a steamer bound for Vancouver and started on the second stage of its journey. But on the same ship was also a rival company's film of the same incident, and something had to be done to beat it in. When 400 miles from Vancouver a seaplane met the ship, International's reel was transferred in mid-ocean and taken by air to Seattle, where it was printed and distributed.

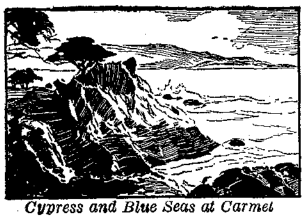
And so, adds Mr. Post, story after story can be told of the tremendous efforts that are made in this business in the race against time; but the exploits committed in the actual taking of the pictures are also of moment. For instance:

> A few years ago Russel Muth, a Fox News camera man, and Mlle. Dolores Sandora actually flew down into the crater of Mount Vesuvius and brought back pictures of that famous volcano. They neglected to put on their gas masks and the fumes almost asphyxiated them, but Mademoiselle Sandora managed to retain consciousness long enough to bring the plane out of the crater and back into the world again, only to crash into a tree and escape death by a miracle.
>
> A Fox News camera man recently lasht himself and his camera to a toboggan and in this way obtained pictures of how ski-jumping appears from the point of view of the jumper.
>
> Harry Harde, a Pathé man, got pictures of the carefully guarded Dempsey-Carpentier fight by getting down inside a water-tank that he had emptied, and which was atop a building adjacent to Boyle's Thirty Acres, where the fight was held. He then bored a hole in the side of the tank and shot his picture from this vantage-point. All the other camera men who were trying to get pictures of the fight were chased off by the police.
>
> Herman Stockhoff, International's camera man, who obtained the remarkable pictures of the tragic disaster of Fonck's attempt to cross the Atlantic in the Sikorsky plane, was within ten feet of the machine when it crashed to earth and burst into flames, but Stockhoff never once stopt grinding.
>
> Fred Delevan of Pathé was adrift for hours in a balloon which broke away from its moorings while he was taking shots of Dempsey's training-camp in Michigan. He was finally rescued when the ship fell into Lake Erie, but the man who was with him lost his life when, becoming terror-stricken, he attempted to jump from the drifting airship.

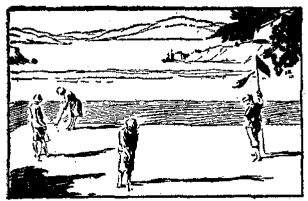
California for your Big Vacation



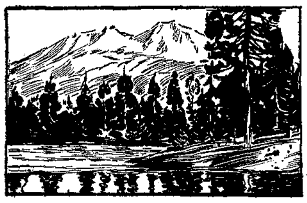
Lake Tahoe—the "Lake of the Sky"



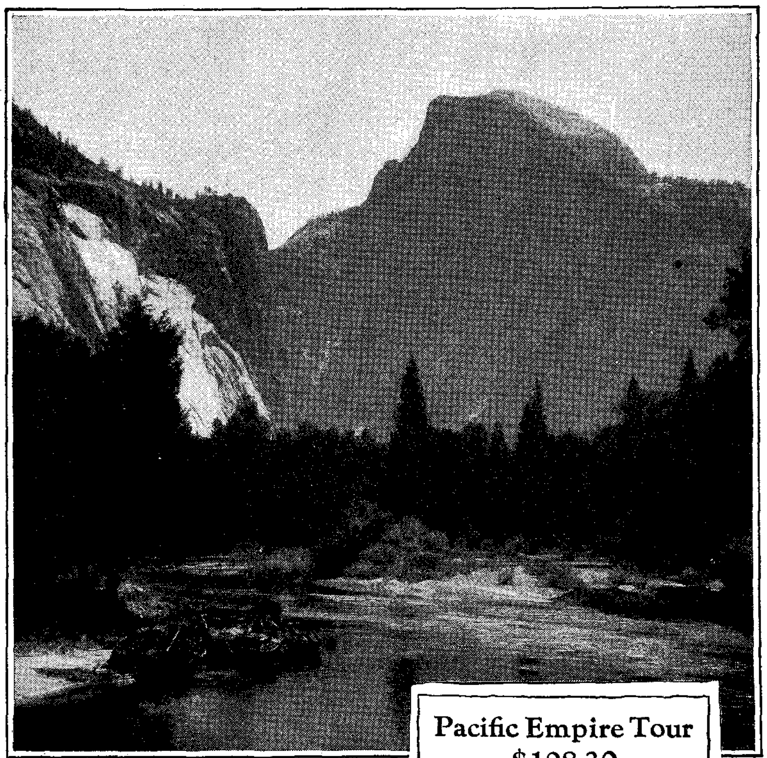
Cypress and Blue Seas at Carmel

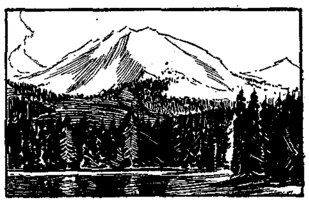


Golf above San Francisco's Golden Gate

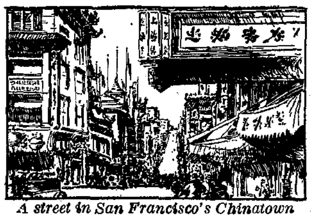


Mt. Shasta, in sight all day as you ride

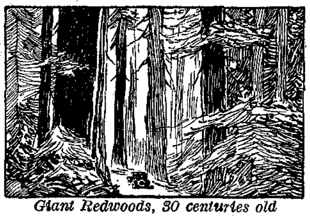




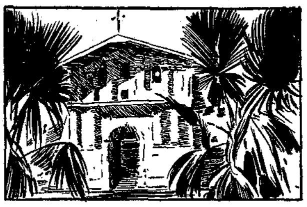
In Lassen Volcanic National Park



A street in San Francisco's Chinatown



Giant Redwoods, 30 centuries old



Mission Dolores (1776), in San Francisco

Pacific Empire Tour $108.30

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And (depending on your route) Glacier, Yellowstone, Grand Canyon, Zion, and Rocky Mountain National Parks—or the Apache Trail—are on your way out and back.

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In California there are a thousand places to use them all—vast vacation lands you've never seen—distinctive San Francisco, a vacation of itself; world-famous resorts in the mountains and by the sea; four great National Parks; secluded spots where you can be the first to build a camp fire beside a silent lake where trout leap in the shadows; cool golf links along the Pacific.

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Be sure to take time to learn San Francisco, from its twenty modern golf courses (two municipal) to its ancient, captivating Chinatown! Spend a day at the beach, where sea-lions play on the Seal Rocks. Swim in the world's largest outdoor pool. Visit Mission Dolores, built by the padres in 1776. Motor to the top of the city and look out over San Francisco's busy harbor and the Golden Gate. Tramp along the harbor-front and watch the docking of ships that have come from around the world to this metropolitan seaport!

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SLEUTHS WHO "GET THEIR MEN"

WHENEVER a criminal thinks he is getting foxy enough to try to rob the United States mails, he is taking about the surest method of engaging free board and lodging in a Federal prison. The unrelenting nature of the justice which pursues mail bandits is the theme of a copyrighted article by Nell Ray Clarke in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, which states that more than 90 per cent. of the men who have been involved in robberies of the United States mails have paid the penalty. Remarking that these figures are startling when compared with the records for the punishment of crimes by State and local authorities, she gives these interesting details:

> A man who has robbed the mail can never be sure that he will not have to pay the penalty for his act. He may escape for ten or twenty years and then be apprehended and sent to Federal prison. Such cases are well known in the files of the Post-office Inspection Service. A man's erstwhile friends are usually his undoing; they have a weapon in their knowledge with which they can always "get even" and put money in their own pockets at the same time. It is from the once-trusted pal that the information comes that convicts a man.
>
> Not a single post-office or mail robbery in the Chicago district, which is notorious for its crime record, has gone down in history as an unsolved mystery. The "brains" of the crimes and the henchmen are "doing time" for tampering with the mail-sacks. During the last two years and a half, fifty-eight gunmen, who probably could be convicted of murder under State laws if State authorities were infallible, have been captured by post-office inspectors for their connection with robberies of the mails, and have been sentenced to the penitentiary for an aggregate of more than 1,700 years. For an offense against the Federal statutes, a twenty-five-year sentence is the limit that can be imposed; but many of the criminals get the limit of the law. Murder in connection with the robbery of the mails must be prosecuted under State law.

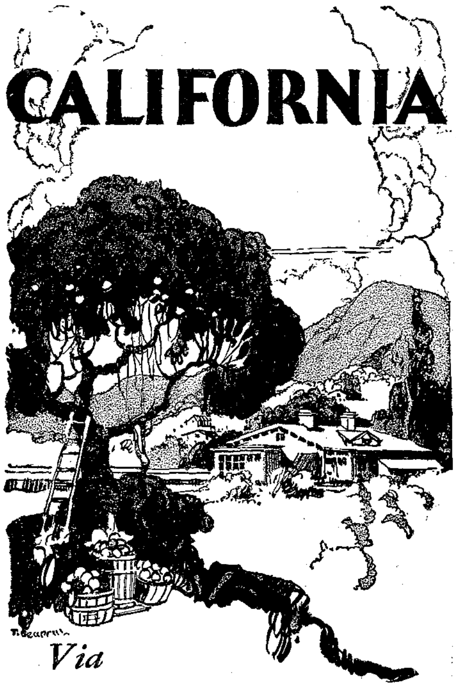
How is it that the post-office inspectors can maintain such an excellent record, when State crime records stand out in such disgraceful contrast? The *Ledger* writer has found a high authority to answer this question:

> "We inspectors don't quit. It is eternal, persistent pursuit. We are consistently at it. If we get a bit of information, we pack it away against a need for it even twenty years after the time we get it. We have no Sherlock Holmes in our service, in the ordinary sense of that term, tho our men must be keen, and they must know evidence when they run across it."
>
> That is how Grant B. Miller sized up the situation. He has just come to Washington within the last few months as Chief of the Inspection Division of the Post-office Department, because for years he has been one of the star men in the service. For the last two years he has served in the Chicago district, and was instrumental in getting the gunmen convicted in that area, and in recovering about $3,000,000 in loot which had been taken from the mails.
>
> "When a post-office inspector gets a bit of evidence against a man he writes it up as a report, copies of which are filed in the offices of the inspector of his district and in the District Attorney's office," Mr. Miller said. "Nothing is done in the way of apprehending a man until we are sure we have enough evidence for an indictment. Then we arrest our man and produce our evidence against him. Many criminals pay the penalty long after the deed has been forgotten by almost everybody but the post-office authorities."

One of the most recent arrests made by post-office inspectors was that of an elusive young man, one of three brothers believed to have committed one of the most terrible crimes in the history of the country. We read:

> On October 11, 1923, a southbound Southern Pacific passenger-train was held up in a tunnel just beyond Siskiyou, Oregon. The engineer, fireman and brakeman were shot down in cold blood and the mail-car dynamited, the mail clerk killed and his body burned in the conflagration following the explosion. The plan for the robbery of the mail, however, had miscarried because the force of the explosion had been so great that parts of the car had been blown away and the mail riddled. The bandits escaped into the mountains, leaving supplies and evidence of their identity behind.
>
> The first suspect was arrested at Manila last February, and is now awaiting trial. He had enlisted as a private in the Thirty-first Infantry, under a fictitious name, a few months after the robbery occurred and had been sent on foreign service. Mr. Miller did not want to tell just how the post-office authorities had trailed this young man, because two of his brothers are still fugitives from justice.
>
> One of the outstanding pieces of work of the Post-office Inspection Service within recent years was the capture of members of the Shelton and Birger gangs, which have terrorized southern Illinois for a number of years. It was outstanding because State authorities have made little pretense of attempting to apprehend them for any of their many crimes.
>
> They have brought about the conviction of members of the Shelton and Birger gangs involved in the hold-ups and mail robberies at Springfield, Alton, and Collinsville, Illinois, for a total of 612 years in the penitentiary. Many of these men are well known to be gunmen with specific murders to their discredit, but it took Federal Government officials to arrest them on charges of robbing the mail.

The three Shelton brothers and Charles Birger, notorious as rum-runners and stick-up men, operating roadhouses and engaged in crime of every sort, were once friends, but fell out over the division of spoils of their trade, and over the area in which they might operate their nefarious practises. In this connection, Walter M. Provine, the District Attorney of southern Illinois, who so vigorously prosecuted these cases after they had been worked up by Mr. Miller's men, said to the *Ledger* contributor:



HAVANA
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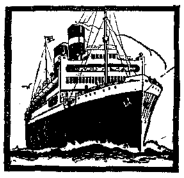

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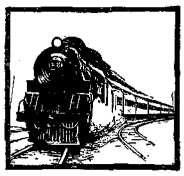

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"I think the secret of the success of the post-office inspectors lies partially in the fact that often the man they are going to indict knows nothing about their activities. They are trained fact-finders, and they know a valuable piece of information from data which have no bearing on the case. They are men of above ordinary intelligence.

"Their jobs are not political, and they do not change with the changes in Federal Administration. Because they are men who had held their jobs for a long time, they are familiar with any old unsettled cases, and they never let up in their search for a criminal.

"There is one incident in connection with this case that I want to tell you about," Mr. Provine continued, "because it was the measure of the man who was master in a remarkable situation. Inspector Keefe, a quiet, easy-going man, went to arrest 'Birney' Shelton, known as the killer of the gang. I have heard men say that Birney seemed to get a peculiar sort of satisfaction in watching the death writhings of his victims. No one knows how many men he has murdered. Keefe went to a house in which Birney and several of his gang had met. They were all in one room when Keefe entered, and said in his easy way:

"'Hello, Birney! You are Birney, aren't you? I'm Inspector Keefe and I've come to arrest you.'

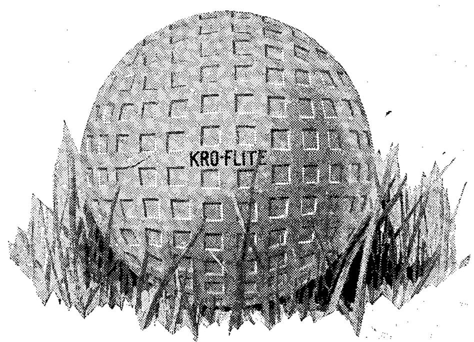
"Birney was standing behind a stove, the others grouped around in a circle, and he had a long pistol in his hand down behind the stove, which was cocked and ready for use. For a moment the gun wavered with the waverings of Birney's mind as to whether he should shoot Keefe or not. Why he didn't, no one knows. Bernard Shelton and his two brothers have just been convicted in Federal Court for the Collinsville robbery on four counts each of twenty-five, twenty-five, five and five years, which, however, will run concurrently. Whether they can be tried for murder is a question for State authorities to determine."

When asked how the inspectors get their information concerning the men who commit mail robberies, Mr. Provine replied:

"Mainly through their persistence in looking for it. In most of the big cases the tips come from some member of the underworld who has become unfriendly with his former pal. It is funny about those tips. The man who gives the first real bit of information spills just enough for a lead, but he never tells the whole story at once. Frequently they tell one certain thing about the crime with absolute accuracy, but they will weave it about with fiction. The inspector has to sort out the facts. The statement will undoubtedly send him up a great number of blind alleys, but he must run down every clue he can get.

"The boastfulness and egotism of the criminals themselves about their courage often lead to excellent tips about other criminals involved in the same crime or in other crimes.

"But the best tips come from the former pals of the criminals. The most important tip in the Alton, Illinois, robbery was given by a man who participated in the robbery, after he had quarreled with others or the gang. It took the inspectors a long time to get those fellows, but seven of them were sentenced to the Federal Penitentiary for fifteen years each during January, 1927,



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As for distance, the Spalding driving machines tell an interesting story about Kro-Flite. These machines hit every ball with exactly the same force. Thousands of balls have been tested with them, under every condition which could affect the distance of a golf ball. The results every time show that Kro-Flite gives as great or greater distance than any other make of ball—foreign or domestic. Try Kro-Flite—dimple or mesh. Your professional or sports dealer has them.

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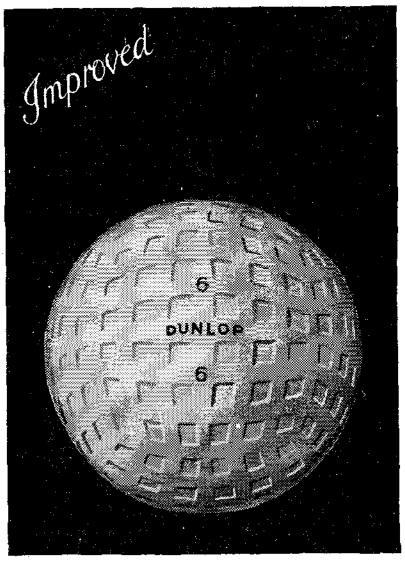


THE NEW BLACK DUNLOP

DUNLOP
GOLF
BALL

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

about two and a half years after they burglarized the post-office on the night of May 12, 1924, and stole $38,000 in stamps and money.

"To show you how they get their evidence and the thoroughness with which they work, altho it may seem they sometimes take their time, one prisoner in a jail in Illinois told some one he had heard another prisoner say to a third that the Alton robbery was not a 'bum rap' so far as he was concerned, meaning that he was guilty. They found out to which prisoner this remark had been made and transferred him to a jail in St. Louis to get him away from the prisoner accused of the robbery, and after a time he was quizzed as to what he knew about the case.

"In December, 1926, we convicted ten men of the hold-up of a mail messenger at Springfield, Illinois, in 1923. We have got every one of the eleven men in that case with the exception of one, who is still a fugitive from justice."

The relentlessness of inspectors on the trails of their quarries is illustrated by several cases:

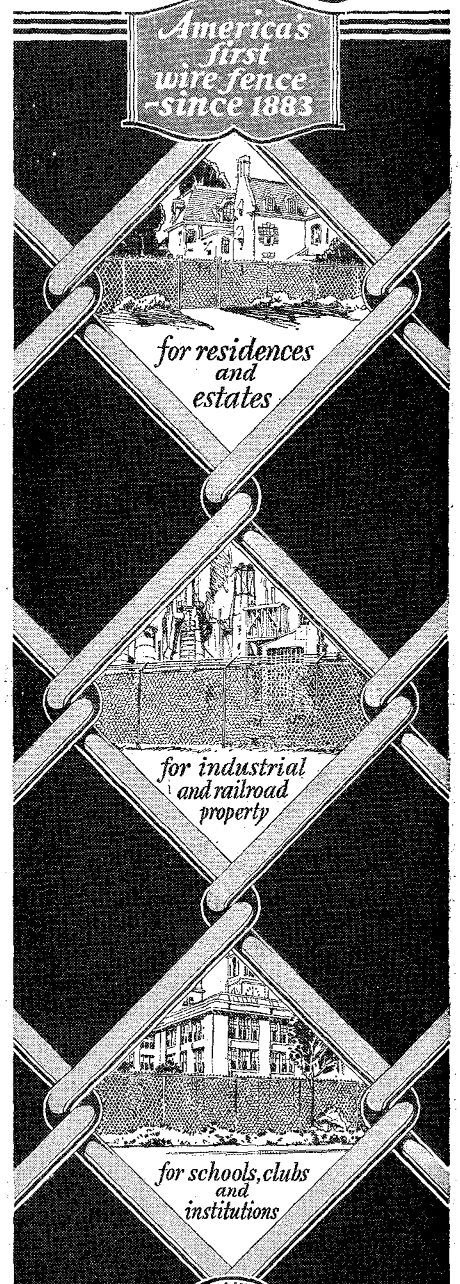
James Johnson, alias "Portland Ned," was arrested on August 14, 1914, at Danbury, North Carolina, on an indictment covering the burglary of a post-office at Plymouth, North Carolina, on June 13, 1898, sixteen years after the crime was committed. The notorious safe-cracker express his astonishment in no uncertain terms at the resurrection of such ancient history, but he was sentenced to serve fourteen years in the penitentiary.

Another daring criminal held up and robbed a train on October 8, 1915, and obtained about ninety registered packages containing unsigned national bank-notes intended for circulation by Indiana and Illinois banks. Some of his accomplices were caught almost immediately, but H. Grady Webb, the leader of the gang, sent word to the officers that if they wanted him they would "have a hell of a chase." They followed him through nearly every State in the Union for a period of several years, but they finally arrested him and sentenced him for the full limit of the law.

One man in the Post-office Inspection Service became conspicuous recently because he happened to be almost the only one who ever "went wrong." He threw all the power of his office into obtaining preliminary information for a gang in Chicago which robbed a solid mail-train at Rondout, Illinois, and made off with pouches of registered mail containing $2,500,000 in currency and coupon bonds. Capturing the bandits themselves and most of the loot was comparatively easy; the real problem was getting the goods on Inspector Fahy. As usually happens, a tip was passed to other inspectors that Fahy had been negotiating with one of the suspects previous to the robbery, and finally the robbers themselves, in the hope of receiving lighter sentences, furnished valuable evidence, with the result that Fahy is now serving a sentence of twenty-five years.

For the smaller fry who believe they can filch money from letters that pass through the mails—and about two men on an average are sent to prison every day for this kind of thievery—there are endless ways of catching up with them.

PAGE
CHAIN LINK
FENCE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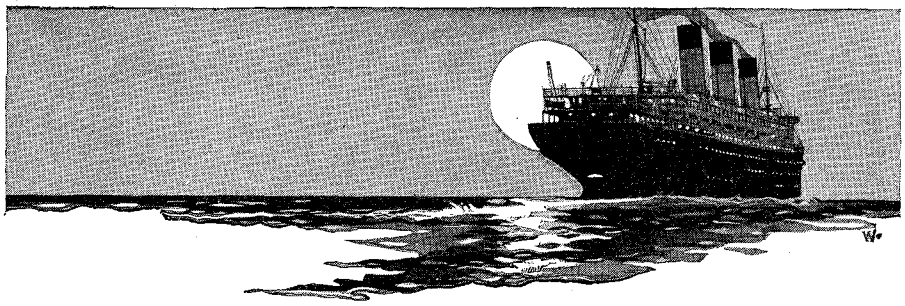
Nearly every large post-office building has its secret passageways connected by trapdoors and hidden ladder wells, from which inspectors can any day or night watch every movement of a man under suspicion, and seldom has it proved that the hand of any such thief has been quicker than the eye of the inspector.

There are only about 535 men in this picked group of officials, but during one year they made more than 3,600 arrests and brought about the conviction of 2,500 men. Tho figures are almost impossible to obtain, it has been estimated that from 1921 to 1923, inclusive, $11,217,209 was lost in mail robberies. More than $7,200,000 of this loot has been recovered. Tho the amount which has never been recovered seems enormous in itself, it is undoubtedly a mere bagatelle beside the millions which pass through the mails annually; just how much even the post-office authorities will not hazard a guess. However, it was known that during the World War more than $50,000,000,000 in Liberty bonds was carried out over the country in Uncle Sam's mail-sacks.

THE THUNDERING HERD COMES BACK TO TEXAS

A TOSSING, bawling red sea of fat cattle, home from foreign parts, and all through it the buyers and sellers walking "carelesslike," flicking their long whips as the living sea parts before them and slowly closes behind them. Such is the picture drawn by an El Paso correspondent of the Kansas City *Star*, who announces that the "thundering herd" has come back to the Southwest. Not buffalo, but cattle. And perched like a flock of blackbirds upon a high board fence surrounding the El Paso Stockyards other cattle buyers are surveying the scene and registering inward joy. The reason for their smiles is a story in itself, and the *Star* writer tells it thus:

> Four years ago, grim and discouraged, the owners of these same cattle watched their herds as they were driven slowly across the alkali plains into Mexico. The Southwest was "busted." Cattlemen were cleaned out. And the War Finance Corporation, making a clean sweep of the remnants of their once vast herds, drove into Mexico something like 75,000 head of cattle, drove them down into the central part of the State of Chihuahua, where grass was knee high, and where there was water in abundance for the herds.
>
> The death-knell of the cattle industry in the Southwest was believed to have sounded, and one by one the ranch owners gave up the struggle, closed their ranch houses and moved into town with no visible means of support and no occupations save sitting in the lobbies of the hotels where, in palmier days, the cattlemen had made their headquarters, or on the sidewalks outside swapping yarns of the days gone by.
>
> Drought had swept clean the ranges of the Southwest, and such gaunt, half-starved cattle as were left were so mortgaged that they were hardly worth the struggle to keep them alive. More and more skeletons dotted the plains, and more and more tattered hides flapped from the barbed-wire fences, grim reminders that the wolf of famine had driven the herds from their range, never to return.
>
> Only the ranchmen and their families will ever know the extent of the suffering of the



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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

drought-stricken animals of the Southwest, and it was with a feeling of relief, one imagines, that the erstwhile owners of once vast herds watched the long line of red cattle as they crept slowly across the dusty plains, headed into Mexico, to the green fields of Central Chihuahua.

So epochal was the movement of cattle into Mexico that a moving-picture concern took advantage of the drive to film a great picture of the Southwest, and among other interesting things that occurred during the drive was the holding of two transcontinental passenger-trains at Columbus, New Mexico, as the herd passed slowly across the tracks of the Southern Pacific.

The movements of cattle into Mexico started in 1922, and continued up into the spring of 1924, when many ranges of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona were practically stript of stock. There was no grass, nothing but wide stretches of sand and cacti, greaseweed and chaparral, mesquite and ocatill—beautiful, wonderful, mysterious desert country; but no grass for the cattle.

Then, as if in a derisive gesture, hardly had the last of the herds crossed the line into Mexico when there began a period of rainy weather. The El Paso writer continues:

Gentle, drizzling rains, such as the southwestern country had never known before. Winter rains, snows, spring rains, summer rains—not the sudden, devastating cloudbursts common to the rainy season of the desert country, but soft, coaxing rains, that fairly reached down into earth's bosom and brought forth the grass and flowers.

For two years these unprecedented showers have persisted. In the spring of 1926, for the first time in twenty years, the Hueco Basin, east of El Paso, lying between Fort Bliss and the Hueco Mountains, was carpeted with flowers. Thousands of acres of tall, swaying plumes of soft yellow, tasseled sprays of white, a mass of brilliant purple, glaring reds and orange, toned down and tied into a marvelous design by the soft gray of the sagebrush, the sparkling green of the greasewood, and the gold of the sand. Clumps of grass, real, honest-to-goodness grass, fit for feeding cattle!

But the cattle were gone. Deserted and silent the ranges lay, with only the flight of a crow or the startled passage of a jackrabbit to disturb their peace. And a bitter smile dwelt upon the lips of ranchmen as they gazed upon the perfect ranges—silent and barren of the herds they had cast out to die.

Then a murmur agitated the atmosphere. There was a renewed activity in the small groups around the hotel lobbies and sidewalks, and when it was announced positively that the War Finance Corporation would bring back into the States the last of the cattle, and offer them for sale in El Paso, during October and November, there was a general stir. Cattlemen, looking about, scraped up something else to mortgage, and, taking new courage, placed another loan upon the ranch and prepared to attend the sale. And other buyers, whose interests were wider and more varied, who had not been wiped out by the death of the cattle industry, are assisting those less fortunate to restock their ranches.

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Thus came the transformation that has brought teeming life again to the El Paso Stockyards. We read:

> To a tenderfoot perched upon the high board fence that sea of dark red cattle with their dirty white faces, their tossing horns, is a curious sight. These are much-traveled cows, going abroad for a year or two and returning home with a foreign born calf which is bawling out its protest in the pen across the alley, voicing its belief that it has seen the last of its mother. Hundreds of little red calves, four to six months old, are lifting their voices simultaneously, begging to go back to their mothers—and the mothers answering back with all their hearts.
>
> Some of the calves' little red hides are so slashed and branded with the various marks of identification that there won't be enough left of them when they go where all good little calves go, to make a pair of shoes. The War Finance slash across the hips marks all of them, cows, steers and calves, and in addition to that there is a huge WF on the left side of hundreds of them, or a half-circle with two Lazy SS's, the brand of one Sam Smith of Carlsbad, New Mexico.
>
> A clearing-house of cattle. . . . The rule of procedure at the sale is somewhat along this line: The War Finance Corporation employees, armed with whips, collect in hats slips of paper upon which the prospective buyers have written their names, and the buyers are permitted to inspect the stock and make their bids in the order in which the slips are withdrawn. The whips are used for flicking the cattle out of the way, and not to prod the buyers to higher bids, as it might appear to an outsider. Naturally, the inspection at the sale is in the nature of a formality, as the buyers have already carefully inspected the cattle before time for the sale.

While the actual prices for the stock are not given out, the El Paso correspondent assures us that good sums are changing hands, and that in a few moments' time thousands of dollars' worth of cows and calves are purchased for restocking the ranges of the Southwest. He goes into detail:

> Reeves County range is said to be the best in twenty years, and the cattle will start into the summer with wonderful prospects. On the strength of the high grass of Reeves County, the Finley & Jones ranch has taken some 6,000 or 7,000 head, under the brand of the half-moon, down to restock the deserted range.
>
> And into Pecos County, under the brand of the "Wagon Wrench," go another 6,000 or 7,000 head, sent there by L. W. Anderson, who, in addition to being a rancher, is also a banker and general manager of the Pecos Valley Southern Railway Company. Soon the range around Pecos again will resemble that of the old times, when cattle were the main industry of the Southwest.
>
> Thousands of head of these cattle are going into the Fort Worth market, there to be resold to that section of the country, or to packing-houses. Allowing for shrinkage, incident to gathering and driving these cattle sixty miles to the railroad, they are in excellent condition.
>
> Ace Jones of San Antonio has come out to El Paso to restock his Hudspeth County ranch with cattle, and again the Lazy 7

Eggs in many baskets

Thanks to the variety of Southern soil and the favorable climate, probably no other similar area on earth can show a greater range of products.

Cotton, it is true, is the South's largest crop, but the value of cotton and cotton seed amounts to only 25 per cent of the total value of Southern agricultural products, which last year exceeded three and one-half billion dollars. There are also corn, tobacco, wheat, and a wide variety of fruits and vegetables . . . all east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio.

The average farm in the South is one of about 70 acres. On this the Southern farmer can plant cotton, grow grain and raise tobacco, fruits, vegetables, and dairy herds and poultry.

The diversity yields him a stable income . . . he has his eggs in many baskets.

The volume of freight traffic which the railroads of the country were called upon to handle between 1916 and 1926 increased 23 per cent. In the same period the freight traffic which the Southern Railway System was called upon to handle increased 48 per cent.

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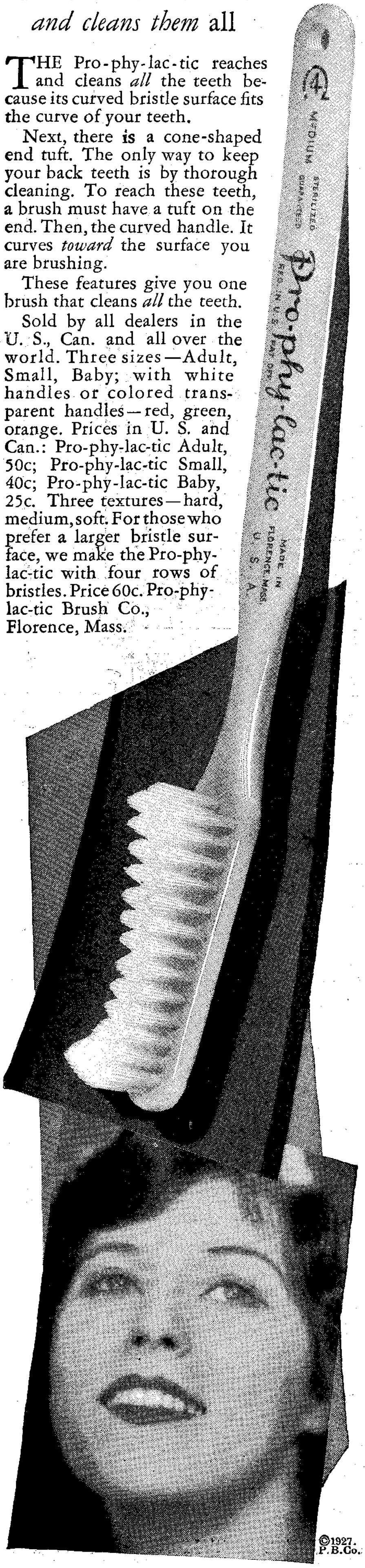


PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

brand will be seen around Sierra Blanca. Ranch houses, once abandoned and desolate, now have a wisp of smoke curling up from their chimneys, and a new coat of whitewash upon the adobe walls signifies the dawn of new hope and activity around the place. Almost to a man the cattlemen were ruined, but some way, somehow, they have scraped together capital enough to begin again. Some of them went into the sheep business when cattle were dying. The age-old feud between sheep and cattle has all been eliminated and forgotten, and cattlemen who once snorted in wrath at the sound of a sheep's bleat now fold carefully the check that represents the last clip—and hie them forth to buy cattle to restock their ranches.

Of the 75,000 head of cattle sent into the Santa Clara and Bustillo ranches in Chihuahua, the last 40,000 have come out as fast as they can be handled, 1,000 cars of them. And these 40,000 cattle are the last hope of the cattlemen of this section that in time the thundering herds of the southwestern plains—not the thundering herds of the Indians, but of our own times—will return, this time to stay.

HOW THE PRESIDENT IS BOSSED BY HIS PROTECTORS

MR. TAFT, when he was President, once remarked that the greatest drawback to living in the White House was that nobody ever dropt in for a visit. It gave him a lonely feeling. But there are other drawbacks. The President of the United States is supposed to be the most powerful ruler in the world. Perhaps he is, so long as he remains in Washington; but when he leaves the capital to tour the country, he has less liberty than the ordinary citizen. He places himself in the hands of the United States Secret Service and has to bow to its superior power, Robert Barry tells us in a series of copyrighted articles which he has been contributing to the New York *Evening World*, on "How Presidents Are Protected." Thus we read:

> President Coolidge and Vice-President Dawes could not ride on the same train, even if they wished to do so.
>
> They could not occupy the same automobile on a trip to Baltimore, or even to the Capitol from the White House.
>
> The Secret Service says so.
>
> The rule traces to the death of Vice-President Thomas A. Hendricks in 1885. President Cleveland went to Indianapolis to attend the funeral. On the President's return the question of the succession to the Presidency became an acute issue in Congress.
>
> Under the leadership of Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, a law was passed providing that, in the event both the President and Vice-President died, the Presidency would fall to Cabinet officers in a fixt order—Secretary of State, first; Secretary of the Treasury, next; then the Secretary of War; Attorney General, and so on down through the list.
>
> The Secret Service viewed the problem in another light.
>
> If a train bearing the President were wrecked and he was killed, the Vice-President should not be on that train to be killed. He should be on another. Both heads of the State should not be exposed to one accident.
>
> The same rule applied to automobiles.
>
> Preventive measures, based on the McKinley tragedy at Buffalo, in so far as is humanly possible, have been enforced. No one is allowed to approach the President if hands are bandaged or bundles carried.
>
> At the New Year's Day receptions at the White House, all persons in the queue are admonished to keep their hands out of pockets. Any one acting suspiciously is drawn from the line.
>
> A President is enjoined from promiscuous handshaking as he passes through the roped lanes in hotels and railroad stations. Mr. Harding was a persistent violator of that rule. He never would refuse an extended hand.
>
> Chief Moran proceeds on the theory that a well-handled crowd is the best protected crowd. Railroad stations and all platforms are kept clear for the easy access of the President's entire party. Reception committees to board his car are restricted to five persons, to avoid delay and prevent confusion. Numbered automobiles, to which all members of the White House party, including newspapermen, have been assigned on leaving Washington, are identical in every city.

This problem of protecting the President in a crowd has given rise to another curious rule. Mr. Barry writes:

> An American policeman must turn his back when a President of the United States passes. Curiosity may cost the bluecoat his badge and nightstick. To be obliged to face the crowd when all others are craning their necks and straining eyes for a glimpse of a President may seem to the average policeman a downright injustice. The Secret Service requires it.
>
> A President must go on doing the same thing throughout his official life. Facing the crowd is as much a part of his job as signing bills or vetoing them and fencing with politicians. The office demands it.
>
> Nice old ladies, bearing faded posies, must be restrained from dashing out to the automobile bearing the "First Lady." Shabby old men, eager for one more plea, a personal one, in behalf of some ancient claim, must be kept away from the President. A policeman can detect these inclinations best if he does not turn his back to the crowd.
>
> Every President is cognizant of America's natural desire for a personal glimpse of him. He is seen often in the movie news reels, in the Sunday rotagravures; his name appears almost daily in the news columns, and occasionally his voice is heard over the radio. That does not suffice. The people wish to see him in person. Their desires make travelers of most of our Presidents. Few have been able to withstand the urge, to decline the hundreds of invitations reaching the White House.
>
> A President has just about as much chance to enjoy the attractions of any given locality as "Babe" Ruth in a "crucial" Yankee series, or William T. Tilden at a tennis championship, or Ethel Barrymore at one of her Broadway openings. They are so much a part of the show they never are permitted the real enjoyment of the onlooker. It is demanded of them that they provide the thrill. They have no chance to see as they are seen. Like the policeman, they must face the crowd.
>
> Seldom is a President fully aware of all

the measures enforced for his personal safety and comfort, we are told.

The Secret Service is not given to advertising. Its regulations are carried into effect in such a manner that few Americans, jamming street corners as a President passes, can be aware of the skill, the tact, the science and the experience back of all those smoothly working arrangements.

There is an element of novelty, perhaps, in the fact that the French Secret Police took lessons from Chief Moran and his aids. When Mr. Wilson went to the Peace Conference in Paris, the White House Secret Service staff went with him. Adhering to their custom, they rode in an automobile directly behind the President's car. The French police express amazement at the practise. Some scoffed. Lloyd George, Clemenceau, Venizelos, Orlando, Balfour, and other European celebrities were going about Paris unattended.

Within a month after the American President touched French soil, the French had adopted enthusiastically the policy of the American Secret Service. An escort trailed Clemenceau whenever he appeared in public. The change was precipitated by an attack on the Tiger's life under circumstances the American method of protection would have frustrated easily.

This attack terminated French official sneers. It rendered more simple the task of Chief Moran and his assistants. Their difficulties had been numerous. The Prefect of Police had rebelled against a census of persons occupying houses fronting the little square in which Mr. Wilson had his first Paris residence. They were good people, intending no harm, the Parisian official was positive. Moran learned they were rooming-houses. He rented every available room and put Secret Service men there.

On return of President Wilson to the United States in 1919, a detailed code of regulations to govern the handling of crowds was prepared by the Secret Service, and has been in use since. It was tried out on Mr. Wilson's League-of-Nations tour. It operated throughout President Harding's Alaska trip. That code is inelastic. No President is master of his own destiny when the Secret Service assumes charge of him.

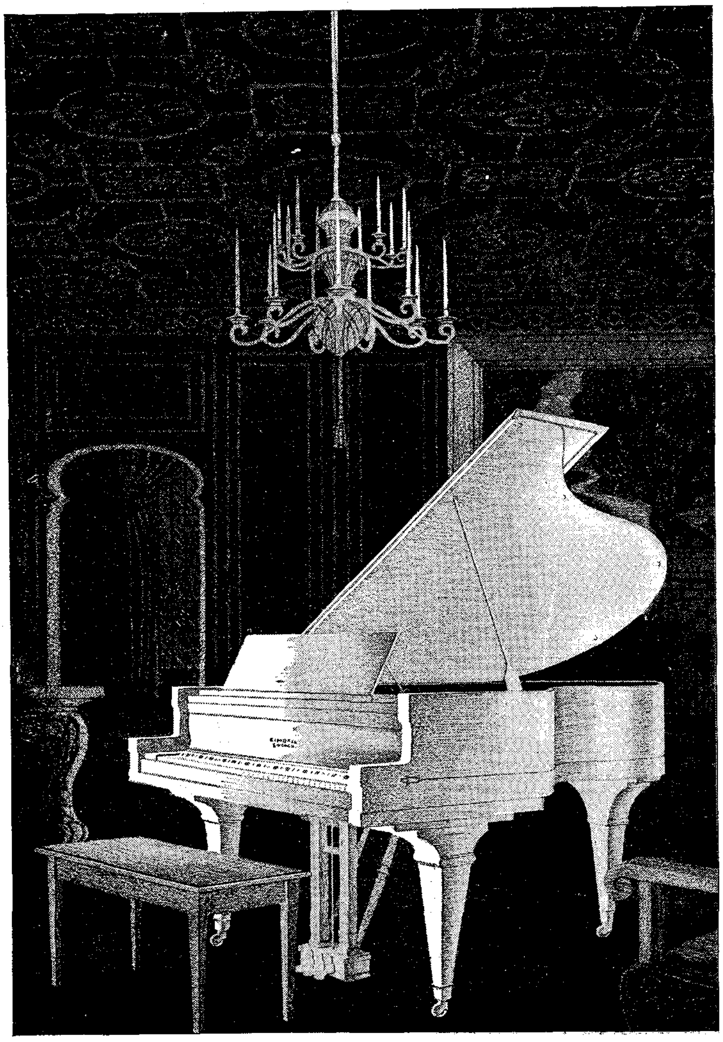
The *Evening World* writer gives great credit to Chief Moran for the way he handled the Presidential party in San Francisco at the time when Mr. Harding was taken ill there, and then goes on to say:

When Mr. Harding was ill in San Francisco and Mr. Coolidge was at Plymouth, Vermont, the Secret Service had a truly delicate situation to meet.

Chief Moran was in San Francisco—a fortunate coincidence—and "Joe" Murphy, his chief aid, was in New York. Between them they met the problem agreeably to the sensibilities of every one. It did require some wild night-riding by operatives from New York and Boston to reach Mr. Coolidge that fateful night. Murphy and his men were on the scene early next morning. The Service met its responsibility.

That same problem, in less sensitive form, is presented nearly every four years on Election Night. The Secret Service assumes protection of the President-elect just as soon as the winner is known. Under conditions such as attended the Wilson-Hughes contest of 1916, it is easy enough to make a bad guess.

If Mr. Cleveland resented the presence of his protectors, and Colonel Roosevelt



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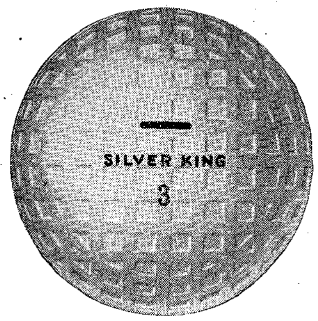

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

came to grips with Representative "Jim" Tawney, of Minnesota, over a bodyguard to act as a buffer against cranks, another President delighted in eluding his Secret Service corps. Mr. Taft used to slip out of the side doors of the White House and stroll over to the National Press Club. About the time his breathless protectors had traced him, he would be surrounded by a group of newspapermen telling stories.

BEAUMARCHAIS AS THE FIRST GUN-RUNNER FOR AMERICAN LIBERTY

AMERICANS are not accustomed to connect their cherished liberties with "The Marriage of Figaro" and "The Barber of Seville," but an American historian, now delving patiently in the archives of Paris, has discovered that the dramatist who wrote those famous French comedies was one of Washington's most helpful friends in need, deserving to be named along with Rochambeau, De Grasse, and Lafayette. A Paris correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune* tells the story thus:

This undaunted, fiery-hearted and unreserved friend of the colonies was the first of all Frenchmen to throw himself into their cause. By means of his activities alone more than 25,000 men in Washington's inadequately equipped army were supplied with rifles and ammunition, shipped to the American coast on fleet French vessels—"gun-running" for the cause of American liberty more than two years before France openly sided with the colonies in their struggle against George III.

Americans have never been told this dramatic story as they should have been told it. To them Pierre Augustin Beaumarchais is just a name, or, at most, the name of a great French dramatist. But the fact that they may hereafter hear of Beaumarchais as a forerunner of Lafayette and Rochambeau, as the man who largely persuaded the King of France to throw in his influence with Washington's desperate troops, may now be traced to a low-ceilinged, stove-heated "laboratory of American history," which is located in a third-story corner of the Palais Royal. More properly it may be traced to a modest, persistent man who juggles there historical test-tubes coordinating all available French records relating to early American history.

For Waldo Gifford Leland, an American authority on history, has not overlooked what Americans owe to the courage and persistence of the French dramatist. As far as the fate of the colonial cause was concerned, Beaumarchais's contribution was as great as his other contributions were to literature. During the course of twenty years' investigation, Dr. Leland has been assembling additional facts which substantiate Beaumarchais's claim to American gratitude, as well as many other important, hitherto unknown or little-known seeds of the American Republic which were dropt on French soil so long ago that their importance had previously been neglected.

Dr. Leland is a member of that small

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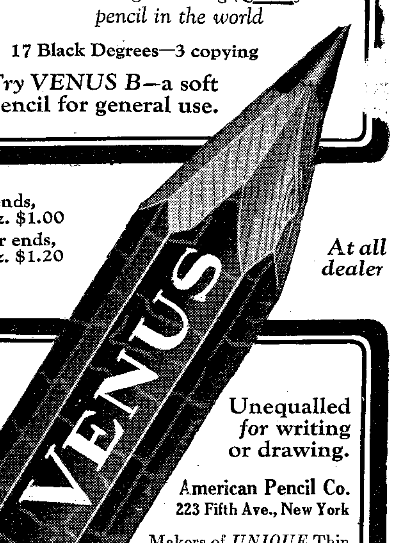

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t important profession known as scien-ific historians. Since 1903 he has been employed by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, and since 1907 has been the ector of its mission of historical research Paris. Altho the importance of Beau-archais's activities has been realized much more fully in France than in the United States, Dr. Leland's work has greatly added to the romance of one of the colonies' first French friends.

Early in 1776 Beaumarchais tossed caution aside, and with typical Gaelic vigor devoted himself to the cause of the American colonies, says the *Herald Tribune* correspondent, adding:

He urged his influential political friends to persuade the King to join forces with Washington, but he did much more. Dr. Leland points out that few Americans visiting Paris either go to the old Hotel de Hollande in the Rue Neuve du Temple or know its significance, Yet there Beaumarchais organized a large gun-smuggling company with the sole purpose of getting ammunition and arms to the Colonial troops, and there he operated extensively for over two years.

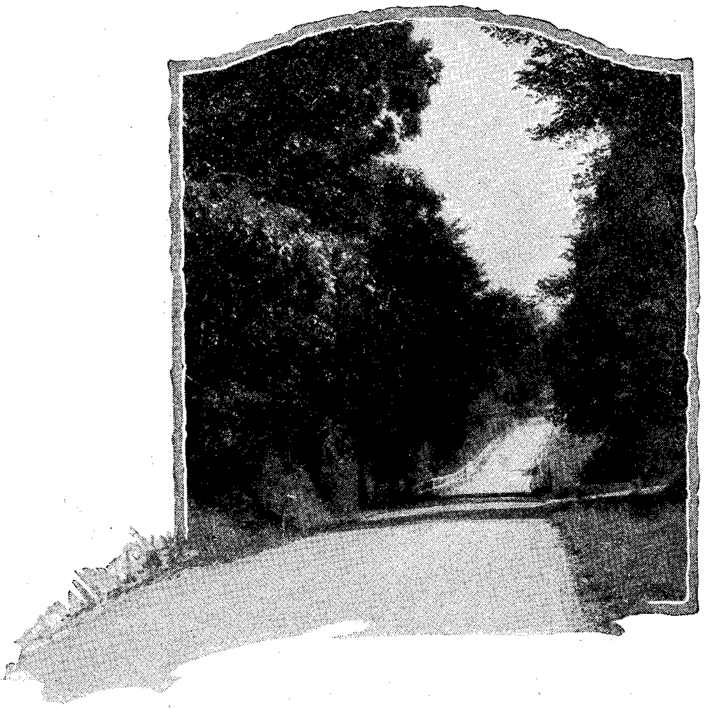
Wisely enough, Beaumarchais gave his firm the fictitious name of Roderigue-Hortalez. He bought arms from the royal arsenals and sold them to Washington's army—a political comedian putting his art into actual expression, but this time with most serious intent. Records have been found which show that in December, 1776, Beaumarchais dispatched to America, n one shipment alone, all of 25,000 ifles, 200 cannon, 200 thousand-weight of owder, and equipment for 25,000 men—ertainly a striking aid to Washington at hat stage of his struggle, yet a move which would have exposed Beaumarchais n serious danger and probable imprison-nt had he been detected at that time.

It may be regarded as a credit both to Dr. Leland and the mission which he directs that their activities will help to a considerable degree in renewing the name of Beaumarchais as it should rightfully be in American history. Perhaps in the future France's great dramatist will become known to American school children as 'the gun-runner for American liberty," in part because of Dr. Leland's work.

This research worker has made further discoveries which tend to confirm the theory that "Paris is really a big American history museum." We read:

Among his other finds is the discovery in Paris of 100 letters to Lafayette. They were written confidentially to the French Minister in America.

OUR friends who are kind enough to favor us with contributions of original prose and verse will notice upon glancing over our pages that we use no original material, and that all our articles are quoted from other publications. All original material received at this office is therefore re-mailed at once, unread, back to the authors, and much time and postage will be saved both to the authors and to our office if our friends will remember the above rule and send their contributions to those publications which accept original material.



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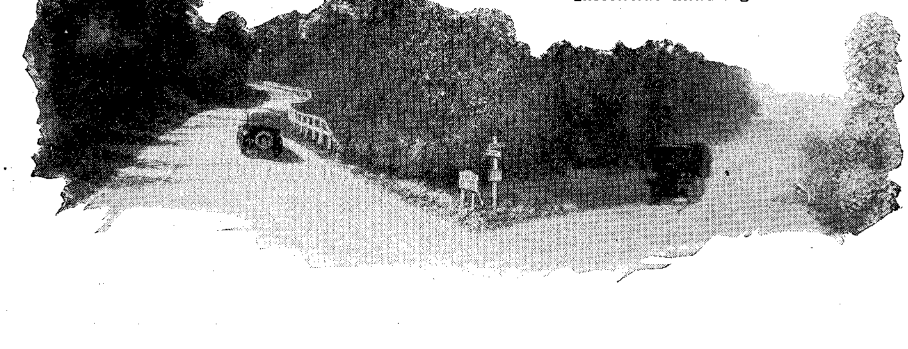


INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

A BRITISH EXPLANATION OF OUR INDUSTRIAL SUCCESS

NO INDUSTRIAL MILLENNIUM has been reached as yet in this country, according to the official British Industrial Commission, which has recently made its report after spending three months in the United States and Canada, visiting twenty-five industrial centers, and investigating thirty-six industries. Many factors are found to account for our surpassing industrial prosperity, however. In fact, so many that the New York *Journal of Commerce* is inclined to feel that the British investigators have tangled themselves up with the consideration of "an inextricable jungle of causes and effects." Between the lines of the report the New York *Evening Post* finds one explanation of our greater after-war efficiency in that "the Briton didn't take kindly to labor-saving machinery; the American did." The British Commission included representatives of both capital and labor. Its report deals with industrial combination, standardization and simplification, instalment buying, management, labor, and industrial relations. Chief among the factors in our industrial success, according to these observers, are mass production, intelligent standardization and simplification of design, friendly relations between capital and labor, Prohibition, concentration of manufacture, trusts, cheap electric power, immense natural resources, machinery, adaptability to changing conditions, a huge domestic market unhampered by internal tariffs, instalment buying, and the protective tariff. A summary of the lengthy report has been made by the information service of the Research Department of the Federal Council of Churches; according to which:

> The visitors were greatly impress by the expanse of our territory, the wealth of our resources, and the rapid transition through which we are passing from an agricultural to an industrial nation. With a population per square mile about one-tenth that of Great Britain we are obviously in a comparatively fortunate position.
>
> Our machinery, low-priced electrical power for industrial purposes (usually one to two cents per kilowatt hour), and the increase of horse-power installed from 22,290,899 in 1914 to 33,094,228 in 1923, or 3.16 to 3.17 horse-power per wage-earner, places at the command of our population the greatest facilities for transforming economic life that any people ever enjoyed.
>
> In the midst of this situation, industrial combinations, both horizontal and vertical, have an unusual opportunity to organize the productive process for the purpose of increasing the volume of goods, lowering prices, widening markets, giving steady employment, and paying high wages. In fact, it is recognized that one of our main problems is so to coordinate these interrelated matters that our productive capacity will not get too far ahead of the demand of domestic and foreign markets.
>
> The relationship between large and small industrial establishments in 1923 is indicated by the fact that among our 196,309 manufacturing plants employing 8,778,156 workers, 50 per cent. of the workers were in establishments employing 101 to 1,000. Furthermore, 963 establishments employed 2,112,827 workers. In other words, 25 per cent. of the workers were employed in less than 1 per cent. of the establishments.
>
> These developments are largely due to the fact that American employers readily scrap machines for those which pay for them selves in a reasonable time and stress the making of a large volume of standardized products. They are thus able to reduce unit costs and finance their business more easily because there is less risk from changing fashions or types.
>
> The commission was impress by the extent of our instalment buying, which encourages many people to mortgage their future income to enable the producers of certain products to find a market. This results from an increase of productive capacity which is far ahead of effective demand. Demand is not effective unless it is accompanied by purchasing power. Inability to purchase is affected by inequitable distribution of wealth and by the maintenance of disproportionately high price-levels. Perhaps the outstanding example which the Commission found of the interaction of these factors is the automobile industry.
>
> Our visitors were impress by the fact that our instalment buying was in excess of the total British export trade in a "normal year," and that our instalment debt is over £550,000,000. They also find us very "suggestible" to the purchase of standardized products forced upon our attention by advertising.
>
> They conclude that Prohibition has been a good thing for us, because it has encouraged saving and the purchase of other commodities than intoxicants, and has increased the regularity of work.
>
> An investigation of the index of ten industries in twenty cities showed that there had been an increase in output and efficiency between 1914 and 1925 ranging from 10 to 210 per cent. However, the investigators concluded that comparison between the efficiency of the workers of the United States and those of Great Britain was "almost impossible" because of the size of our home market, the large units of our industry, and the specialization of plants on standardized products.

Brief excerpts from the report itself appear in the news columns of the New York *Times*. On American schemes for cooperation between labor and capital, this statement is made:

> The outstanding feature which distinguishes the most successful schemes from similar schemes in this country is the greater provision made for the management and workpeople at individual plants jointly to deal with their own individual difficulties, while providing for the common rules of each industry to be settled by other means.

These paragraphs on American methods of production as affecting the worker are worth quoting:

> The reduction in the number of immigrants has increased the value of their labor, and the number willing to perform unpleasant work has decreased. The rapid development of machinery has as far as possible eliminated the human element, particularly on laborious and unpleasant work, and men are now engaged as machine minders where they were formerly engaged on laboring work.
>
> Machine operations are largely supplanting individual skill. A large proportion of people are not capable of exercising any great degree of individual skill. To this man and woman modern American industry holds out the opportunity of employment and of making good wages by acting as machine minders. In this way industry is able to make use of a large percentage of workers who otherwise would remain in the humble and low-paid positions of unskilled labor. The laborer to-day has an opportunity of making good money by acting as machine help.
>
> While, therefore, the simplification of processes in manufacture and the increasing use of machines may tend to introduce a certain amount of tediousness and monotony in factory life, it opens an avenue of advancement to a large section of workers who otherwise would have no opportunity of improving their material position; and it gives to the skilled artizan a better opportunity of applying and developing his peculiar individual skill in the higher branches of engineering and production.

Besides regarding the list of causes of American prosperity as a good deal of jumble which would seem to show that "inquiry 'on the spot' has muddled instead of clarifying the problem," the New York *Journal of Commerce* looks askance at the Commission's "including as causes of prosperity such things as Prohibition and instalment buying, which a good many American students of industrial relations would be inclined to regard as equally causes of economic loss and disorder." This newspaper also wonders why the visitors put "friendly relations between capital and labor" in their list. Perhaps, it remarks, "they would alter their views if they were to consult with union mine leaders or with the heads of our railway labor organizations in their candid and expansive moments." In conclusion, *The Journal of Commerce* is moved to declare that:

> What really stand out as prime reasons for our well-being is, of course, our possession of natural resources and of a great, unhampered domestic market built up upon that natural wealth

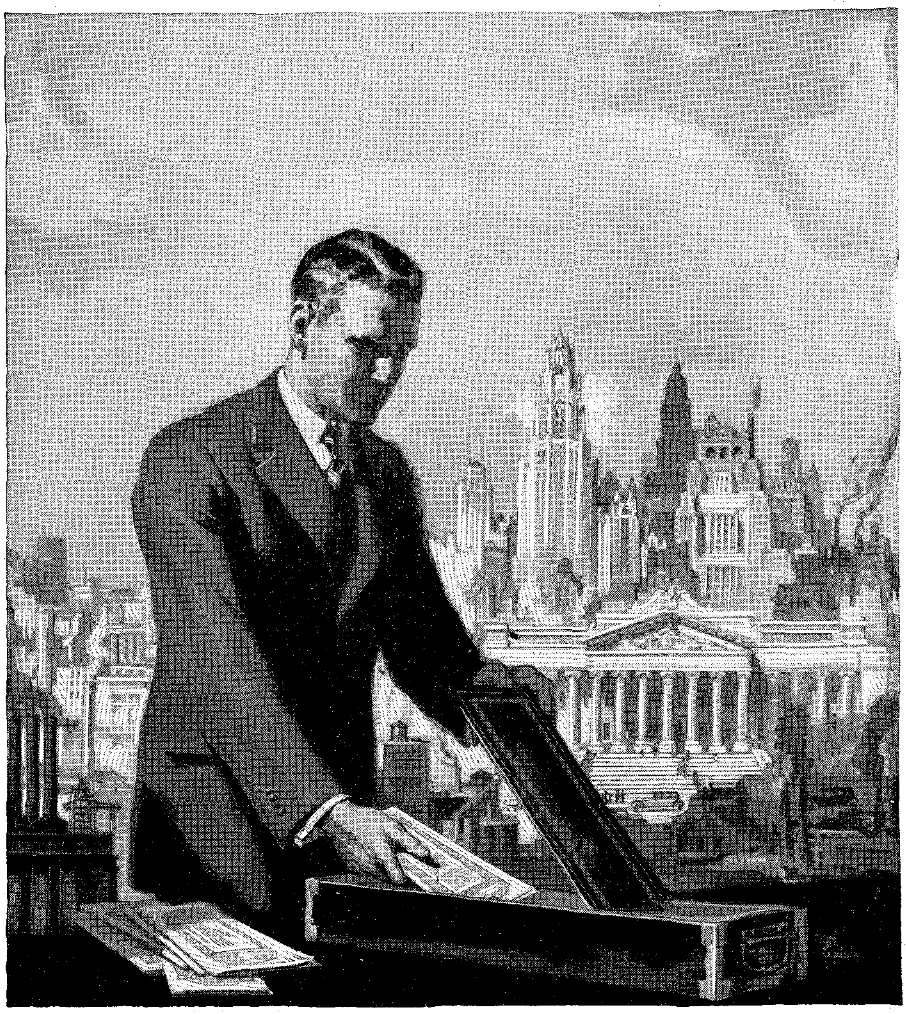
and developed without restraints upon trade. It is upon these primary advantages that our industrial efficiency is based. We can encourage mass production because it pays, we can standardize and simplify because there is a great buying public ready to take standardized goods of certain sorts.

"WHAT LOANS ARE PRODUCTIVE?"

THE question is being raised by several editors in connection with Secretary Hoover's recent declaration that loans to foreign countries should be made only for productive purposes. The ideal back of Secretary Hoover's actual proposal meets with general approval. Certainly he is right from a purely economic view-point, says the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, but it can not help observing that in this illogical work-aday world we can not always confine ourselves to the economic side of things, and so "as a matter of fact, in many cases the political effects of an international loan completely overshadow economic considerations." To other papers the practical question is how are we to be sure that loans will be used for productive purposes. As the New York *Times* remarks: "If a Central American Republic, for example, desires credits in this country in order to buy military supplies, the transaction might easily be disguised under the form of a flotation for water-works, irrigation, or what-not." And, "the difficulty of dealing with such occupations on this side of the Atlantic does not appear to be so great as that encountered in loans which European nations seek in the United States." The New York *Journal of Commerce* goes into the question more deeply. It reminds us that modern economists have given up trying to differentiate precisely between productive and unproductive loans. "To them all enterprises that administer to human wants, hence all loans that support such enterprises, are regarded as 'productive.'" At any rate, *The Journal of Commerce* does not see how we can "set up tangible tests of productivity." In the same way, "the application of moral judgments as a measure or test of productivity has come to be frowned upon":

> Whether or not we consider trade in liquor, opium, or firearms nefarious or necessary, it is productive, economically speaking. To set up personal prejudices as determinants of productivity leads in the end to a complete confusion of concepts, which affords absolutely no guide to conduct.

Mr. Hoover seems to this journal to have in mind something different from either the economist's or the moralist's definition of productivity. Apparently, we are told, it is "the lack of revenue immediately derivable from the transfer of capital that makes the loan undesirable in the eyes of the Secretary of Commerce." It seems that "the same idea has been frequently advanced by the President of the German Reichsbank, who has preached limitation of foreign borrowing to enterprises that



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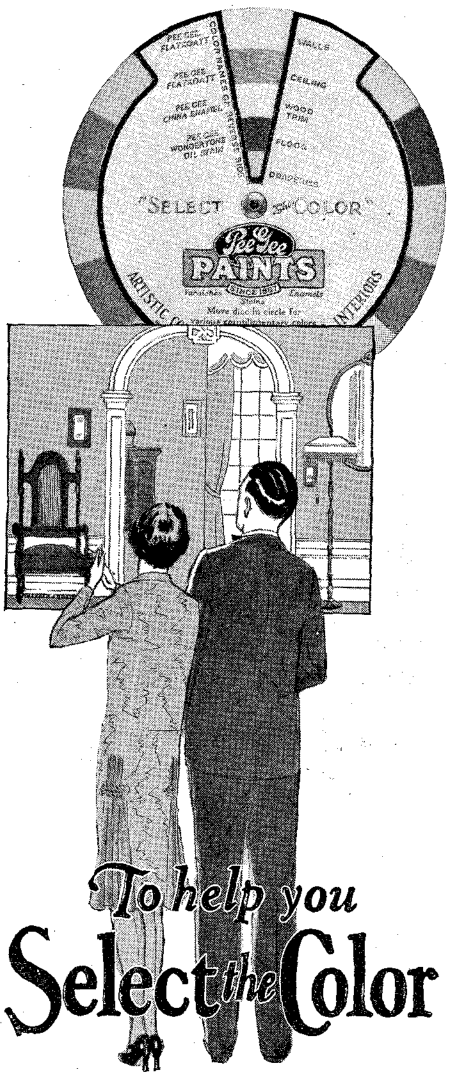

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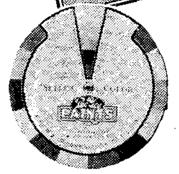

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

can be counted upon to produce the revenue with which to cover the interest charges." The Hoover test has not been much in evidence in the foreign loans recently placed in the United States, we read. "Indeed, emphasis has been placed very heavily upon the taxing power of the State and pledge of specific public revenues as the chief guaranties to the investor of the security and desirability of loans made for stabilization purposes, for public improvement outlays, etc." In conclusion *The Journal of Commerce* observes that:

> There is a good deal to be said in favor of the Schacht and Hoover suggestions, that loans ought to be classified according to the immediacy of the revenue yield from the capital investment. Unfortunately there are many practical methods of appearing to conform to the tests thus set up while in actuality evading them. The Government that borrows abroad for productive purposes only may thereby be enabled to increase its taxes or float more domestic loans for unproductive purposes. If private industry is permitted to monopolize foreign capital markets, furthermore, the Governments excluded may be forced to overtax these same borrowing industries, and reduce their ability to pay private creditors. In fact there is no one formula that can be made a guide to our foreign-loan policy. It should be based upon a comprehensive survey of all the circumstances, economic and political, public and private, that influence the wealth and welfare of each borrowing country.

While the Hoover loan policy is under discussion, it is interesting to find Jay G. Hayden, Washington correspondent of the Detroit *News*, observing that this policy has been urged before by the Department of Commerce. In an address delivered a year ago Mr. Lewis E. Van Norman, a commercial attaché of the Department, said the Government should approve foreign loans only under these conditions:

> 1. The purpose for which the funds are used should be identified with economic development—not war.
> 2. They should not be applied to sustain or develop government monopolies of raw materials essential for the normal peacetime consumption of our own people.

That our readers may follow this discussion more intelligently, we reprint from *The News* the following report on foreign loans which was published late last year by the Foreign Policy Association:

Foreign government bonds held by American investors	$4,000,000,000
Industrial securities and estimated investment in factories, real estate, etc.	5,500,000,000
Short-term loans	1,000,000,000
Total private investments	$10,500,000,000
Government debts	11,763,000,000
Total foreign obligations held by the United States	$22,263,000,000

INDIA NOT IMPERILING EASY MONEY

INDIA has always been one of the great consumers of the world's gold supply. Hundreds of millions in gold have found their way to India from California, and, in more recent years, from Austria and South Africa. But fears that India might draw upon our gold supply sufficiently to imperil the present condition of easy money due to a comfortable supply of the yellow metal in our money centers are, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute's *Business Conditions Weekly*, dispelled by recent increases in world gold production and a drop in India's demand for gold. As we read:

> The movement of gold to India was especially heavy in 1920. That was because she received high prices for her exports of cotton, wheat, jute, tea, oil seeds, etc., and enjoyed a large credit balance against the rest of the world. Then followed a bad year. The high prices of 1923, however, restored her power to take gold from other countries. During the past four years India's imports of gold have exceeded 700 million dollars.

Net Imports of Gold into India

1920	$230,000,000
1921	—56,000,000*
1922	147,000,000
1923	191,000,000
1924	219,000,000
1925	222,000,000
1926	85,000,000

* Net Exports.

> If the prices of cotton, jute, tea, etc., were to increase 50 per cent., the New York money market would have reason to become concerned about the movement of gold to India. At the moment, however, there is no cause to worry—the prices of cotton, wheat and most other commodities are down to a level which prevents a heavy movement of gold to India. In 1926 India's balance of trade was only 347 million dollars as compared with 656 million dollars in 1925. As a result of this narrowed margin her takings of gold were cut from 222 million to 85 million.
>
> The total gold production of the world during the past three years has averaged slightly less than 400 million dollars annually; the normal requirements of India for gold from the rest of the world are about 200 million dollars a year, or one-half of the total annual production. During the past six months India has not been getting what might be called a normal share, and there has been more for New York and other money centers. Another factor is that gold production has made a good recovery since 1922, when the world's output was only 319 million dollars as compared with 470 million dollars in 1915. Production is now close to 400 million dollars a year, this table shows:

World Gold Production by Countries

	1925	*1924*	*1915*
South Africa	$198,400,000	$197,934,000	$188,033,000
United States	47,957,000	50,570,000	101,036,000
Canada	35,881,000	31,532,000	18,978,000
Oceania	13,915,000	16,537,000	49,988,000
Mexico	16,310,000	16,480,000	6,559,000
Rhodesia	12,047,000	13,002,000	18,915,000
Russia	21,932,000	19,805,000	26,323,000
India	8,141,000	8,193,000	12,749,000
Other	39,420,000	39,353,000	47,445,000
Total	$394,003,000	$393,406,000	$470,026,000

Note.—1926 World Output estimated at $399,000,000.

> An interesting development is that gold production in Canada has nearly doubled in ten years, whereas Australia and the United States seem to have suffered a permanent curtailment in gold production.

CLEARING UP MORTGAGE-BOND MYSTERIES

THE failure within the past year of two conspicuous distributers of real-estate mortgage bonds has had its good effect in concentrating attention on the weaknesses of certain selling methods, and has pointed the way to remedial steps, we read in *Better Business News*, published by the National Better Business Bureau of New York. "Separation of the wheat from the chaff in real-estate mortgage bonds has been greatly simplified for the investor who seeks the best in the market." Thus, changing the figure, "the field of real-estate mortgage bonds is clearing to a point where the lay investor will be supplied facts that he can use as a yardstick to measure the soundness and desirability of a real-estate mortgage offering in which he is asked to put his money." In particular, service of this kind has been developed through an organization of the selling companies, the American Construction Council, and by the National Association of Securities Commissioners. The writer for the Better Business Bureau proceeds:

> Bonds secured by real estate should be shrouded in no more mystery than bonds secured by factory buildings. Neither is any better than the property behind them. If an apartment-house or hotel financed by a bond issue is unprofitable, fall in the value of the securities is inevitable. Elementary this may be, but it has been difficult to determine from the practises of some issuing houses whether their primary aim was to finance construction of a necessary building or to furnish a mere means of keeping their salesmen busy.
>
> Abuses in which a few indulged were obscured until they failed. In some cases, funds derived from current sales were employed to maintain interest payments on completed projects which could not earn enough to pay their own way. Investors purchased so-called *construction* bonds without a clear understanding that work on the building which was to secure them had not been begun; they also purchased leasehold bonds under the impression that the land covering the same was owned in fee. Bloated appraisals, which moderates would call the result of overenthusiasm, were fatal to several enterprises. Instances were noted where the borrower's investment in a building was negligible and not commensurate with his interest in its success. This darker side of the picture applied only to a small part of the business, but it colored the public conception of the whole.
>
> The foregoing factors have prompted a thorough inventory of the whole situation. Measures proposed at the series of meetings by interested firms, since the summer of 1926, point the way for investors who want to make their own analyses. Responsible underwriting houses have agreed to furnish accurate, signed appraisals on properties against which they issue bonds. They have bound themselves to furnish guaranties to bondholders that the project underwritten would be completed. Under the terms of the American Construction Council agreement, the house of issue may itself act as trustee, or it may provide a trustee; in either case, the attendant provisions are more stringent than heretofore. Complete information on important points pertaining to the issue must be outlined in circulars.

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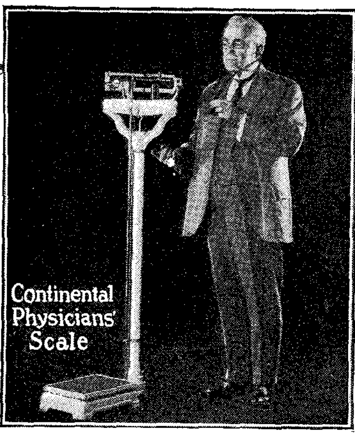

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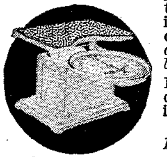

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I enclose 3 cents in stamps for postage on Package of Wheatsworth Whole Wheat Crackers.

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

May 12.—Police raid the headquarters of the Soviet trade delegation in London, searching for documents believed to be connected with an anti-British plot.

The work of collecting the arms of the Liberal forces in Nicaragua begins, under supervision of the American marines.

May 13.—C. C. Wu, the Foreign Minister of the Southern Government at Nanking, China, issues a proclamation saying that the Nanking Government will adopt a more friendly attitude toward foreigners, and will expel all Communists from the country.

Prices on the Berlin Stock Exchange collapse in the worst crash experienced by the Exchange since the World War.

May 15.—An important document giving evidence of Communist propaganda against the British Government is reported found in the headquarters of the Russian trade bureau in London, raided on May 12.

In a farewell address to the heads of the Liberal forces in Nicaragua, Henry L. Stimson, President Coolidge's personal representative in the Nicaraguan peace negotiations, promises the Liberals that the United States will assure free elections in 1928 and deal impartially in all its efforts to aid Nicaragua.

May 16.—President Doumergue and Foreign Minister Briand of France begin a four-day official visit to England and attend a State banquet given by King George.

Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, leader of the Liberals in Nicaragua, cables the New York *Herald Tribune* that he fears his army will reject forcible disarmament, and that he knows nothing of the peace agreement between the Conservatives and Liberals effected by H. L. Stimson, personal representative of President Coolidge.

May 17.—Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt, commanding the British naval forces in Chinese waters, warns Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, head of the Nanking faction of the Cantonese, that, unless attacks on British ships cease, the British will fire on the Cantonese forces and destroy the Nanking batteries.

The Russian Soviet Government protests to the British Chargé d'Affaires in Moscow against the recent raid on the Soviet trade bureau in London.

The anti-Kaiser law, designed to keep the former Emperor from returning to Germany, is extended by the Reichstag for two years from next July.

DOMESTIC

May 11.—Walter C. Teagle, President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and W. S. Farish, former President of the American Petroleum Institute, request the aid of the Federal Oil Board in controlling overproduction of crude oil and preventing wild-cat practise.

An outbreak of smallpox and measles is reported in some sections of the Mississippi Valley flood district.

Four hundred marines sail from Quantico, Virginia, for Nicaragua as part of the

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DO you tire easily—lack appetite—feel nervous—suffer from distressing colds? Perhaps you are one of the thousands who are sunlight starved.

Sunlight promotes energy — builds health. Now, *right in your own home,* you can get the benefits of sunlight EVERY DAY. At the snap of a switch, the Battle Creek SunArc Bath supplies you with sunlight that is practically identical with the sun's rays. 10 minutes a day with this scientific electrical appliance makes you look and feel like a new person.

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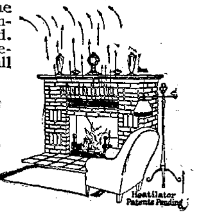

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extra force required to complete pacification of the country.

May 12.—The Bayou Rouge levee near Cottonport, Louisiana, breaks in two places, and thousands of people are sent hurrying to high ground.

Ray H. Collins, an oil operator of Tulsa, Oklahoma, is appointed umpire in the oil industry, and a committee of five producers is appointed to confer with the Federal Oil Board.

May 13.—The Bayou des Glaises levee succumbs to the onrush of the Mississippi flood and the richest sugar and rice country in the world is covered by the torrent.

At the instance of special counsel for the Government, the trial of Albert B. Fall, former Secretary of the Interior, and Harry F. Sinclair, oil man, on the charge of conspiracy arising from the leasing of the Teapot Dome Naval oil reserve is postponed by Justice William Hitz of the District Supreme Court, Washington, until October 17.

May 14.—Two more breaks occur in the levee in the Bayou des Glaises, increasing the seriousness of the situation in that section.

May 15.—The Bayou des Glaises levee crumbles virtually its entire fifty-mile length, and disaster piles on all of the thirteen northwestern Louisiana parishes which had been attempting to hold the flood back.

Chief Quanowahu, a Hopi Indian, wins the New York-to-Long Beach marathon, 26 miles and 385 yards, making the distance in two hours, 47 minutes, $48^{1}/_{5}$ seconds.

May 16.—Eight people are drowned in the flood in Louisiana, and 1,000 are marooned on the roofs of their homes.

The Navy Department receives reports of the killing of one marine officer and a marine private by a guerrilla band in Nicaragua.

The United States Supreme Court upholds the syndicalism act of California, which makes advocacy of criminal syndicalism a felony punishable by imprisonment.

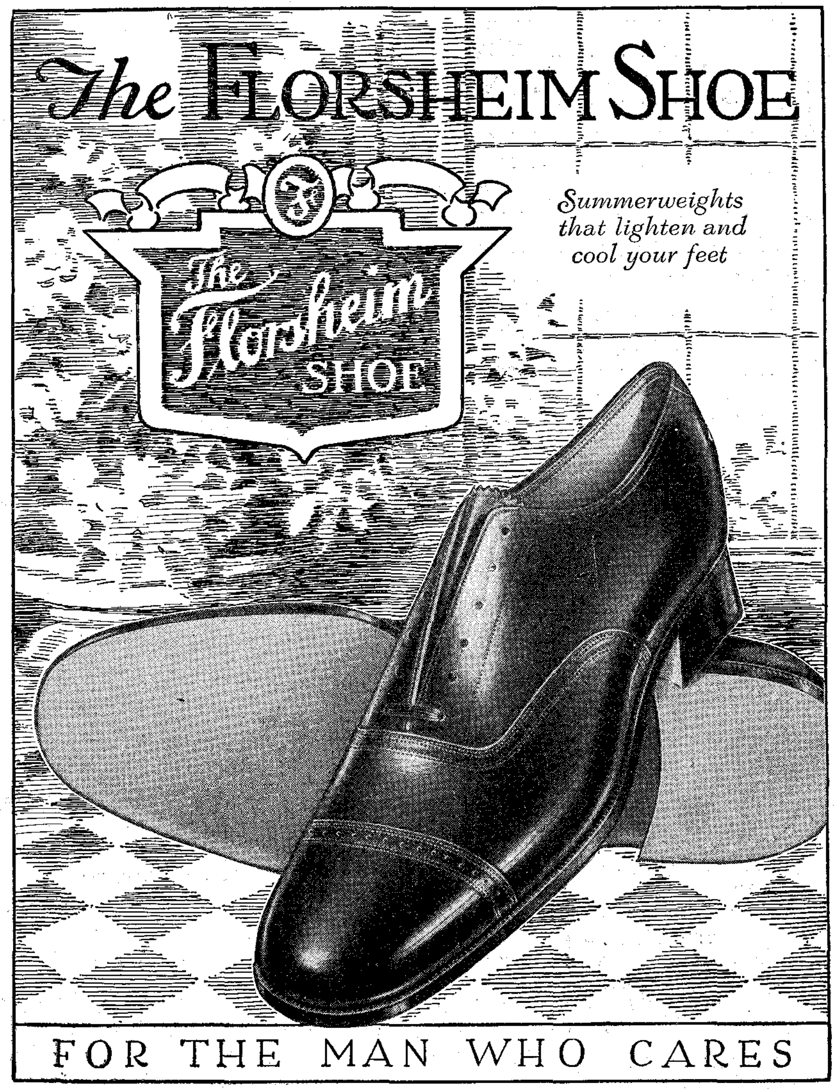
May 17.—The Atchafalaya River breaks through its west levee and floods Melville, Louisiana, forcing the people to flee for their lives.

Time to Part.—Phillips and his wife had always been reputed to be the happiest of married couples, so when Mrs. Jones heard that her friend was suing for divorce, she was astonished.

"You say his chief fault is his absentmindedness?" she asked Mrs. Phillips. "You should try and endure that, dear."

"I did as long as possible," replied the latter. "But when he shook down the player-piano and threw a music roll into the furnace, that was going too far."—*Hardware Age.*

Knew What He Needed.—An old colored man was arraigned before a justice on a charge of assault. During the proceedings the judge asked him if he wanted a lawyer appointed to defend him. "No, no, judge," he replied, "I don't wan' no lawyer, but I sutinly would like a couple of good witnesses, if you got 'em."—*Hardware Age.*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Genuine Antique.—1490 Model Chevrolet Touring Car, in good running order, $75.00.—*Ad in a Nova Scotia paper.*

Wouldn't Stay Put.—As they turned the woman who was killed stept from behind an automobile.—*New York Sun.*

Fool-Proof.—Spring is that season when the sap in the timber keeps the sap in the flivver from starting forest fires.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

Familiar Hammer.—"Ever get a knock in your automobile, Jim?"

"Often—when my wife rides in the back seat."—*Boston Transcript.*

Handy for a Jane.—ONE nicely furnished room, excellent location, 8 minutes walk to congenial gentleman.—*Ad in a Hattiesburg (Miss.) paper.*

Unfair Discrimination.—HELEN—"It took Jack twenty-five lessons to teach me to swim."

SYBIL—"The cad! He taught me in six!"—*Mink.*

Knows His Onions.—"Do you believe in the survival of the fittest?"

"I don't believe in the survival of anybody. I am an undertaker."—*Boston Transcript.*

Blown in the Bottle.—"What have you decided to say in your next speech?"

"As little as possible," answered Senator Sorghum. "My constituents now regard me as a standard article, and I don't require as much salesmanship as I used to."—*Washington Star.*

Call Her Ma.—A little dear is running around at night in the vicinity of Seneca Junction.—*Olean (N. Y.) paper.*

The Last Putt.—In Washington they tell the story of a golfing clergyman who had been beaten badly on the links by a parishioner thirty years his senior, and had returned to the clubhouse rather disgruntled.

"Cheer up," his opponent said. "Remember, you win at the finish. You'll probably be burying me some day."

"Even then," said the preacher, "it will be your hole."—*Christian Advocate.*

Muzzling a Dumb-bell.—In the beginning I was wofully lacking in appreciation of the wonders to be wrought by television. This promises to be the greatest invention of all time, but I did not realize what it would mean to us all until Leonard Levin pointed out to me the sure salvation which is now within our grasp. Of course! Once the mechanism is perfected, there will be an end for all time to the idiot who rings and begins, "Guess who this is."—*Heywood Broun in the New York World.*

Close Quarters.—

MAN, 65, FOUND IN COMMA
—*Boston Herald.*

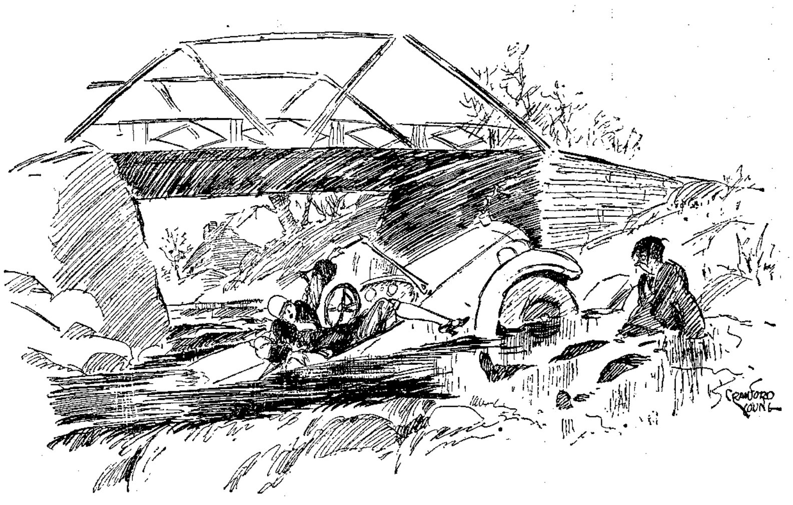
Beauty Treatment.—We give to each customer a free oiling and greasing.—*Service Station ad in a New Orleans paper.*

Safety First.—"Mama, may we go down into the garden? They say there is a comet to be seen to-night."

"All right, go down, but don't go too near it."—*Pêle Mêle (Paris).*

Uplift Item.—MRS. X—"I do believe this is a bad quarter, John."

MR. X—"Think so?" Well, then, I guess we'd better drop it into the church box; perhaps good company will reform it."—*Boston Transcript.*



HUSBAND (patiently): "No, dear; when you see a bridge coming down the road you don't turn out for it."

—*Judge.*

Down with Germs.—VISITING DOCTOR—"How is it, Sambo, that you and your large family keep so healthy?"

SAMBO—"Well, suh, Ah tell you: we've done bought one of dose sanitary drinkin' cups, an' we all drink outen it."—*Hardware Age.*

Grew Careless.—"Yes, I used to be in politics myself. I was dog-catcher in my town for two years, but finally lost my job."

"What was the matter—change of Mayors?"

"Nope. I finally caught the dog."—*American Boy.*

Flavor of Sanctity.—LITTLE HELEN (rejecting medicine)—"I don't want to take the nasty, bitter stuff."

MOTHER—"But how do you know it's nasty and bitter? You haven't tasted it."

HELEN—"You said it would be good for me."—*Boston Transcript.*

Back to Normalcy.—Completing plans for the Sunrise services to be held on Capital Hill, final arrangements were made yesterday. Those attending the hill-top worship service will be able to return to their homes for breakfast and have time to dress before Sunday-school.—*Walsenburg (Col.) paper.*

Reward of Virtue.—The British shoe and leather trade has developed a stainless woman's shoe.—*Burlington (Vt.) paper.*

Haberdashery Note.—An interstate commerce commission hearing on the proposition got underwear to-day.—*Pittsburgh Gazette Times.*

Ephemeral Glory.—Song to the dress suit: "I know you belong to somebody else, but to-night you belong to me."—*New Haven Courier-Journal.*

We Like It.—W. H. B. writes—"The prevalence of dyspepsia among the rich seems to point to the indigestible quality of dough."—*Boston Transcript.*

Shell Shock.—A fine way to break your back in the spring is to walk into the living-room in the dark and sit down where the davenport was yesterday.—*Detroit News.*

Easily Seen Through.—The old brass latch is still on the door of the Pacific Bank, but inside are plate glass and bobbed-haired stenographers.—*Worcester (Mass.) paper.*

Beware of the Bride.—The business of being a husband is becoming more and more precarious. The University of Michigan now has a girls' class in rifle shooting.—*New York Evening Post.*

Prolonged Politeness.—"So you haint spoken t' your wife fer three years? Why?" said Judge Pusey t' a husband this mornin', an' th' husband replied, "I didn't want t' interrupt her."—*"Abe Martin" in the New York World.*

Ben Hur Stunt.—Frank McKee, of the McKee-Lewis Motor Company, of Versailles, returned from Detroit yesterday. He drove back five new Chryslers.—*Lexington Herald.*

Offensively Robust.—ASKINS—"I understand your old aunt is very rich. Does she enjoy good health?"

ARDRUPP—"Enjoy it? She positively gloats over it."—*Boston Transcript.*

Gagging a Wisecracker.—LECTURER—"Can any one give the derivation of the word auditorium?"

LISTENER—"Yes—from AUDIO-hear, and TAURUS-bull. A place where you—"

LECTURER—"That will do."—*Washington Dirge.*

General Overhaul.—A dentist says that he had an absent-minded motorist in his chair the other day. "Will you take gas?" he asked.

"Yeah," replied the a-m patient, "and you'd better look at the oil, too."—*Boston Transcript.*